The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Japan's Naval Victories 243
Some of the Disabled Russian Ships 244-5
Map of the Scene of War 246
Secretary Hay's Plan to Save China . 246
Cartoons: Russia's Lessons in Japanese 247
Rebuilding Baltimore 248
Republican Cartoons of Democratic Leaders 248
American Interference in Santo Domingo 249
Death of Senator Hanna 250

LETTERS AND ART:

New Operas in Europe 251
The Qualities that Make a Book Sell 251
Bernard Shaw's Point of View . . 252
A "Transit of Idealism" at Columbia University 253
Shakespeare's "Disinherited Child" 254

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Boon to Photographers 255
Glass-Bottomed Boats 256
The World's Greatest Tunnel . . . 256
A Stingless Wine-Cup 257
Hunting for Radium 257
Shorthand Reporters in Antiquity . 257
Scientific Work Under Difficulties . 258
How Fast Does an Odor Travel? . . 258
Science Brevities 258

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Is the Bible a Fixed Authority? . . 259
Denominationalism in Universities . 259
Necessity of Mystery in Revealed Religion 260
A Literary Man's Estimate of Jeremy Taylor 260
A New-Testament Oratorio 261
Statistics of American Churches . . 262
Religious Notes 262

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Opening of the Campaign in the Far East 263
Japan's Strength at Sea 264
The War and the Great Powers of Europe 264
Contraband of War and the Right to Coal 265
Russia's Navy in the Far East . . 265
How Admiral Alexeieff Could Reinforce his Fleet 266
Strategic Importance of the Great Wall of China 266

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 267-8

Reviews of: "The Web" (Hill); "Japanese Physical Training" (Hancock); "Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit" (Sabatier); "Napoleon the First" (Fournier); "Singoalla" (Rydberg).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 270
Current Poetry 270
Personals 272
More or Less Pungent 274
Current Events 275
Chess 277

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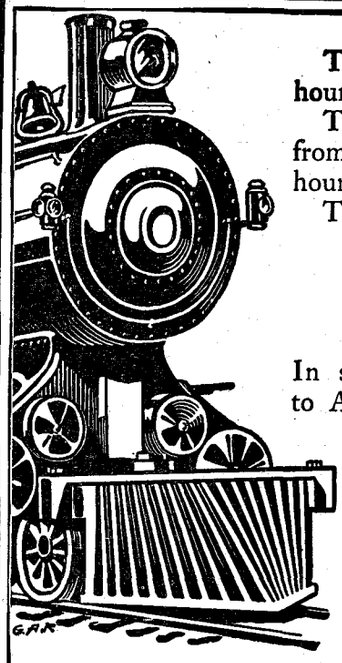

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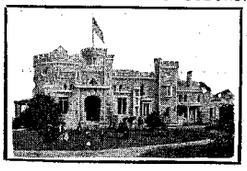

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORIES.

BY a midnight dash of torpedo-boats on the night of February 8 and two naval battles three hundred miles apart at noon next day the Japanese have won a decisive superiority over the Russian fleet, secured their country against invasion, rendered safe the transport of their troops, prevented the junction of the Russian naval forces, and reduced the land forces to depend on the single-track railroad to St. Petersburg for supplies and reinforcements. Such, in summary, is the view taken by our newspapers. Japan's naval forces are now considered about twice as strong as Russia's in Far Eastern waters, with the Russian ships divided into three squadrons, one at Port Arthur, one in the northern part of the Japan Sea, near Vladivostock, and one on its way up the Chinese coast. Three of the four cruisers of the Vladivostock squadron, which have been harassing the coasts of northern Japan, are reported to have been blown up and sunk. Frequent reports of the cutting of the Russian railroad in Manchuria, by blowing up bridges, etc., are also heard.

The torpedo-boat attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is treated as the first instance in which this kind of craft has really proved its value. Two battle-ships and a cruiser were disabled. The Russian ships were apparently off their guard, with no torpedo nets down, only one searchlight in operation, and no destroyers or guard-boats on the lookout. The injured vessels were beached at the harbor entrance, blocking the main channel. Admiral Alexeieff reports the engagement thus:

"I most respectfully inform your Majesty that at or about midnight on February 8-9 Japanese torpedo-boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Cesarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada* were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your Majesty. . . . . .

"Supplementing my first telegram, I announce that none of the three damaged ships was sunk. Their boilers and engines were not damaged. The *Cesarevitch's* steering-gear and the *Retvizan's* pumping-apparatus below the water-line were damaged. The *Pallada* was damaged amidships, near her engines.

"Immediately after the explosion cruisers went to their assistance, and, despite the darkness, measures were taken to bring the damaged ships into the inner harbor.

"Two seamen were killed, five were drowned, and eight were wounded.

"The enemy's torpedo-boats were received, at the right time, by a heavy fire from the ships."

Next day at noon the Japanese fleet appeared and "damaged" another Russian battle-ship and three cruisers. Admiral Alexeieff says of this encounter:

"A Japanese squadron of fifteen battle-ships and cruisers to-day began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to take part in the contest. . . .

"After a bombardment lasting an hour the Japanese squadron ceased firing and steamed southward. Our losses were two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded, and nine men killed. One man was killed and three were wounded on the coast batteries during the battle.

"The battle-ship *Poltava* and the cruisers *Diana*, *Askold*, and *Novik* were each damaged on the water-line. The damage to the fort was insignificant."

REAR-ADMIRAL URIU,
Japanese commander in the fight off Chemulpo.

The official view on the other side is afforded by Vice-Admiral Togo, who says in his official report to Tokyo:

"After the combined fleet left Saseho on February 6 everything went as planned. At midnight, February 8, our advance squadron attacked the enemy at Port Arthur. At the time the enemy's advance squadron was for the most part outside of Port Arthur. Of the advance squadron at least the battle-ship *Poltava*, the protected cruiser *Askold*, and two others appeared to have been struck by our torpedoes.

"On February 9, at noon, our fleet advanced in the offing of Port Arthur Bay, and attacked the rest of the enemy's ships about forty minutes. The result of the attack is not yet known, but it is believed considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy, and I believe that they were greatly demoralized. They stopped fighting about 1 o'clock and appeared to retreat into the harbor.

"In this action the damage to our fleet was very slight, and our fighting strength is not in the least decreased. The number of killed and wounded was fifty-eight. Of these four were killed and fifty-four wounded."

While the Port Arthur encounter was on, another battle was in progress off Chemulpo, Korea, in which two Russian war-ships were "damaged." An official despatch from Tokyo to the Japanese minister in London describes it as follows:

"On Monday a Japanese squadron escorting transports met on the way to Chemulpo, Korea, the Russian gunboat *Korietz*, as the

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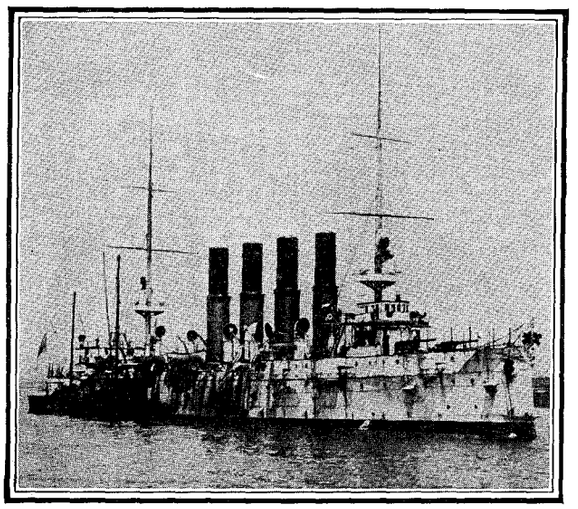
latter was coming out of port. The *Korietz* took up an offensive attitude toward the Japanese vessels and fired on the Japanese tor-

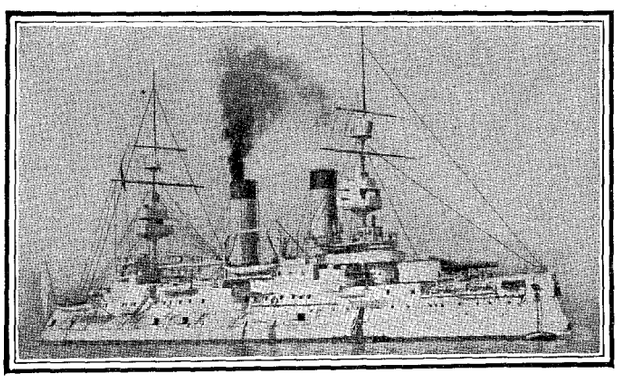


PROTECTED CRUISER "VARIAG" (6,500 TONS),
Blown up and sunk, with the *Korietz*, in the fight off Chemulpo. Built at Philadelpha.

pedo-boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectively, and then the *Korietz* returned to her anchorage in the port.

"Early in the morning of Tuesday Admiral Uriu, commanding the Japanese squadron, formally called on the Russian war-ships to leave Chemulpo before noon. The admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor. The two Russian war-ships left the port at about 11:30 A.M. and a battle ensued outside the Polynesian Islands.

"After about an hour's engagement the Russian war-ships sought refuge among the islands. Toward the evening the Russian cruiser *Variag* sank, and at about 4 A.M. to-day, February 10, the



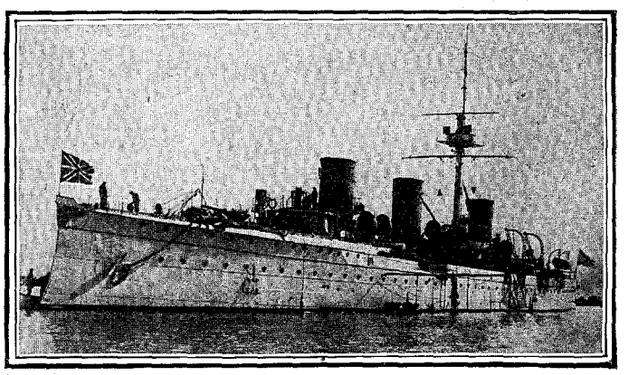
BATTLE-SHIP "CESAREVITCH" (13,100 TONS),
Torpedoed and sunk in the harbor entrance, Port Arthur. Her "steering gear was damaged," says Alexeieff.

Korietz was reported also to have sunk, after having been blown up. The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the French cruiser *Pascal*. There were no casualties on the Japanese side."

Great indignation was manifested by the Russian and French press, and, indeed, was expressed by the Czar in a manifesto, over the fact that the Japanese attacked the Port Arthur fleet before any declaration of war had been made; but it appeared later that the first shot of the war was fired by the Russian cruiser *Korietz* on February 8, as described above.

The Brooklyn *Times* thinks that the Port Arthur defeat was due to Admiral Alexeieff's neglect. It says:

"There was absolutely no excuse for the neglect of the most minute precaution. Admiral Alexeieff, the viceroy of Manchuria, was fully aware of the fact that the Japanese fleet had put out to sea three days before, with Port Arthur as its objective point. He is understood to be no novice in military affairs, and his voice has been for war from the beginning. He knew that his own fleet was inferior in fighting strength to that of the Japanese, and that the latter were on that account eager to force the fighting. Under the circumstances it seems incredible that he should have allowed himself to be taken by surprise at the very time when the exercise of the utmost vigilance was his supreme and imperative duty. For the surprise could not have been more complete if every man on the Russian squadron had been sound asleep. The Japanese torpedo-boats, of whose immediate presence the Russians were well advised, were allowed to creep up within striking distance and to strike without their presence being discovered by a single searchlight, and when the men that manned the shore batteries were hastily aroused from their slumbers and mustered to their work they could only fire aimlessly and harmlessly into the darkness. A few hours later, when the Japanese squadron advanced and opened fire on the Russian ships in broad daylight, they were able to inflict serious damage on others of the Russian vessels before the latter could scurry to the shelter of the harbor defenses, while they themselves, after an hour's interchange of shots, were able to retire without sustaining any damage. If the first day's experi-

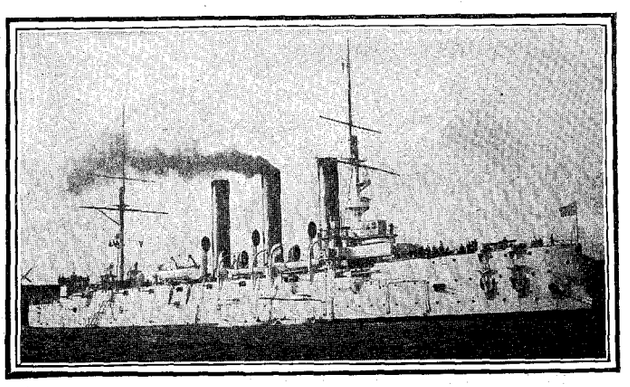


PROTECTED CRUISER "NOVIK" (3,000 TONS).
"The Russian cruiser *Novik* fought pluckily, keeping closer by far than any other Russian vessel to the Japanese, until the heavy fire concentrated on her compelled her to retire on the battle-ships," says a despatch. She was "damaged on the water line," says Alexeieff.

ence is to be taken as a test of what the Russians can do, they may as well haul down their flag and retire as gracefully as possible from Manchuria."

The railroad is now the sole means of communication between the Russian army and St. Petersburg. The Boston *Herald* says of this fact:

"Russia is now forced to depend for those supplies that are not already in hand upon the Transsiberian Railway line. This is a single, lightly constructed line of tracks, extending between four



PROTECTED CRUISER "DIANA" (6,830 TONS),
"Damaged on the water line."

thousand and five thousand miles, with sidings, it is said, averaging twenty-five miles apart. Besides this, there is a break in the tracks at Lake Baikal, where from one end of the lake to the other

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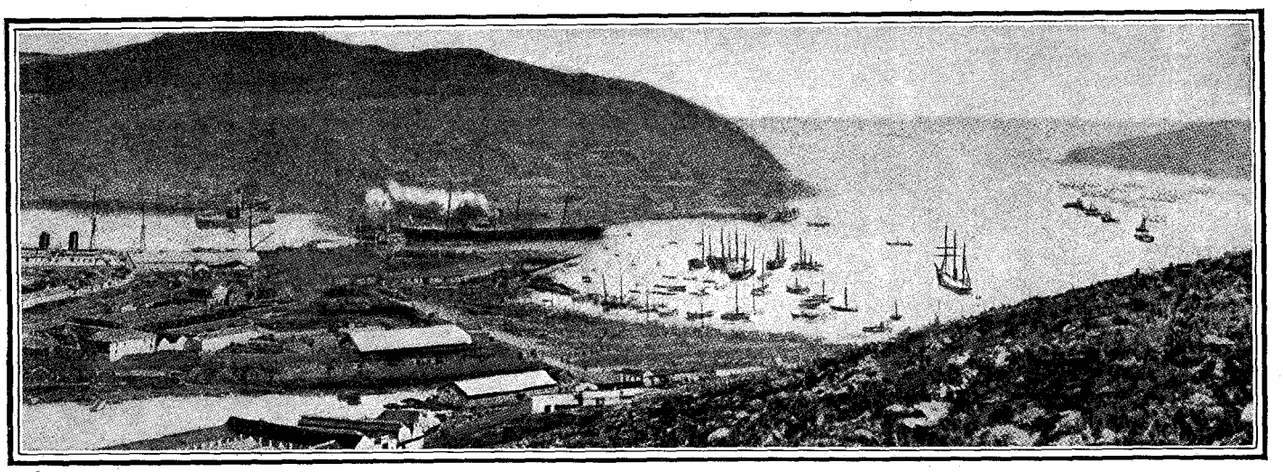


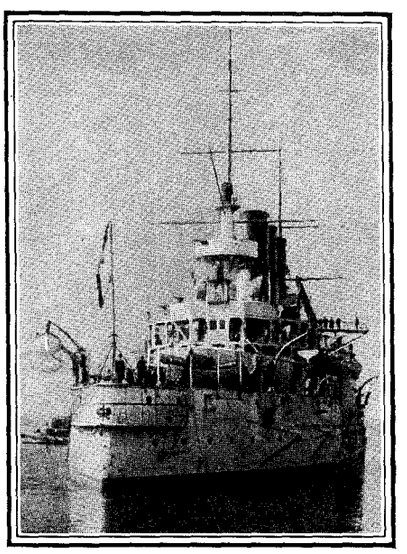
HARBOR ENTRANCE,
Outside which the battle was fought.

PORT ARTHUR.

the transit has to be made by boat. Ordinarily the lake is so frozen over, with such constantly increasing thickening of the ice, that the ferryboats can not be run during the months of February, March, and April. When this is the case, passengers and freight have to be transferred in sleds across the lake. If, by means of ice-breakers, the lake can be kept open, the two ferryboats, it is said, will permit of the transportation eastward of eight train-loads a day. It is now the plan to extend the railroad across the ice over the lake, and a recent despatch told of the reward offered to the contractors for the rapid completion of this work.

"Until this is done, under the most favorable conditions, the maximum of railway service that can be performed is that which can be done by the ferry service, and it needs hardly to be said that this service is altogether insufficient to supply the needs of an army of more than 150,000 men. . . . . .

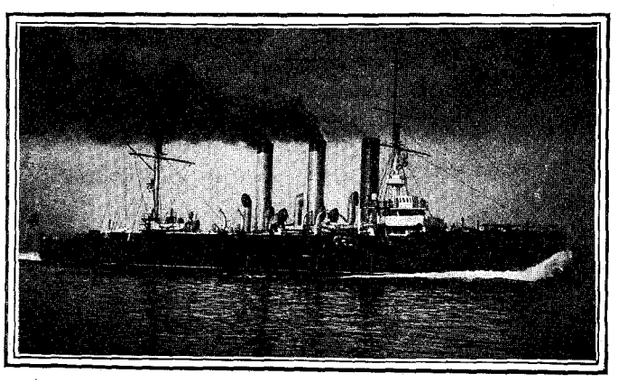
"Assuming that 150,000 men form the available strength of the Russian forces in the Far East—and if there are more than that number there, the peril of insufficient supplies is a most serious one—the Japanese can probably put into the field within a relatively short time a decidedly superior force. The latter, obtaining their supplies through water communications which they now control, will find little difficulty in commissary matters, while the Russians in Manchuria will be compelled to maintain thousands of troops to guard the railroad line through Manchuria against attack, and even when thus guarded are likely to have communication over it greatly interrupted, as has already happened in the blowing up of one of their railroad bridges. Assuming that the Japanese officers and men are no more than the equals in ability and courage of the Russian officers and men, the chances of war, simply on the material grounds we have just mentioned, are, through their control of the seas, in favor of the Japanese."



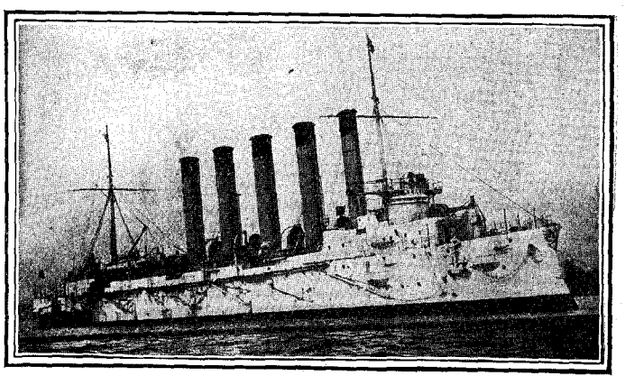
BATTLE-SHIP "RETVIZAN" (12,700 TONS),
Disabled in the Port Arthur fight. Her "pumping apparatus below the water line was damaged," says Alexeieff. Built at Philadelphia.

But the war is being waged for control of the land, not the sea, and the land campaign has hardly begun. The New York *Sun*, however, thinks that Japan's prospects on land are promising. It observes:

"If it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that Japan's navy will be henceforth so preponderant as virtually to exclude Russia from the sea, does it follow that the contest is likely to be a long one, in which, fighting on land, Japan might, in the end, be crushed by the sheer weight of her colossal enemy? There is no doubt that the humiliation which would be inflicted on Russia by the practical annihilation of her Asiatic fleet at the hands of an enemy hitherto underestimated would be profound and lasting. Tremendous would be the incentive to retrieve on land the prestige lost at sea. Feeling that their nation's honor is at stake, the Russian troops already stationed in Manchuria may be trusted to fight with



PROTECTED CRUISER "PALLADA" (6,830 TONS),
Torpedoed and sunk at Port Arthur. "Damaged amidships, near her engines," says Alexeieff.



PROTECTED CRUISER "ASKOLD" (6,500 TONS),
"Damaged on the water line" in the battle at Port Arthur.

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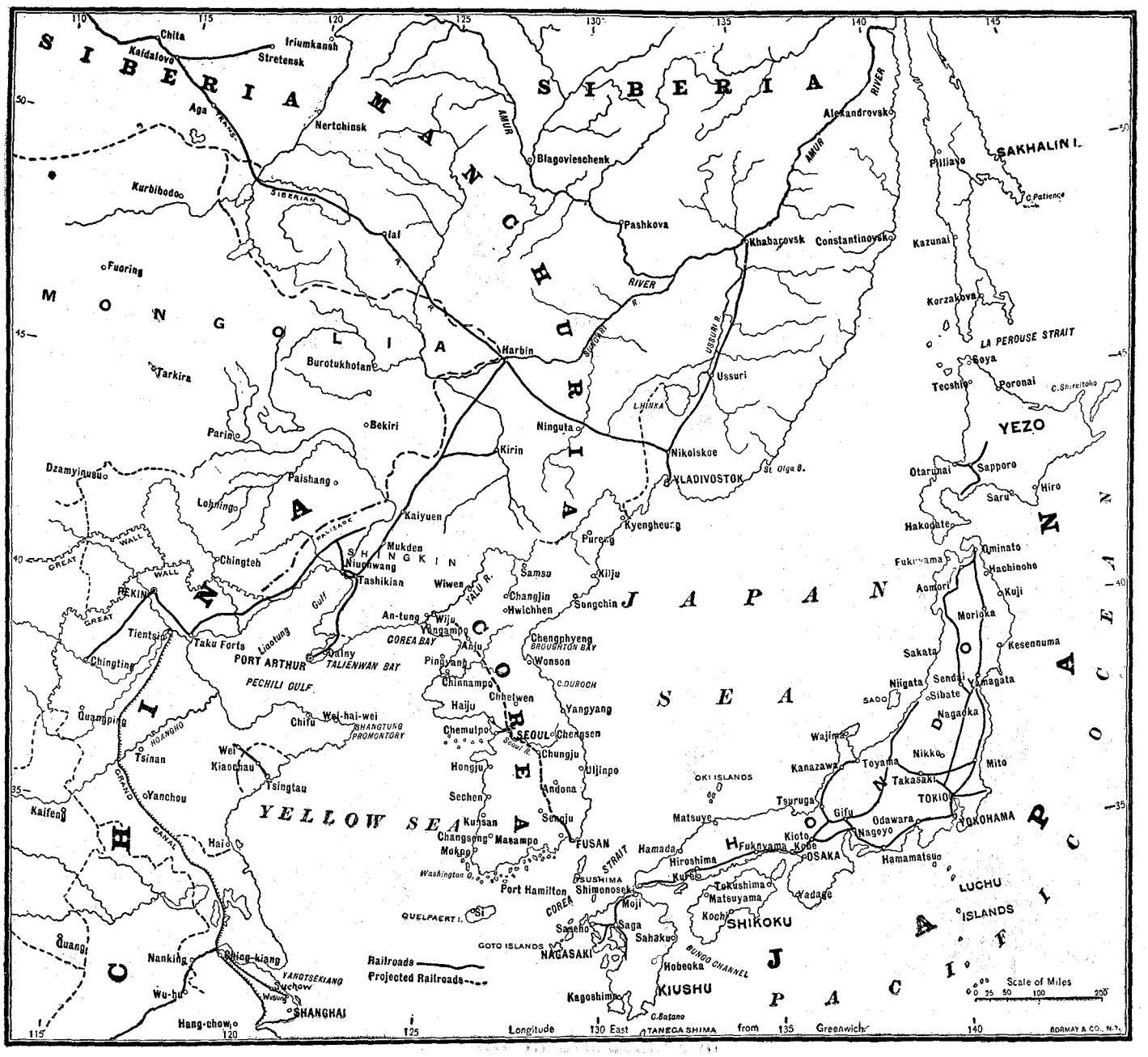
furious valor, and we should not be surprised to see the Japanese land forces encounter more than one reverse. Even brave men, however, can not cope with impossibilities. Among these should probably be reckoned the supply of a huge army operating many thousands of miles from its base and exclusively dependent on a single-tracked, ill-built railway, certain quickly to be disabled. Masters of the sea, the Japanese can easily and promptly reinforce, reequip, and revictual their armies. On the other hand, even if the Japanese should not succeed in cutting the lines running northward from Port Arthur and westward from Vladivostok—they probably will succeed in effecting both interruptions, for Manchuria swarms with Japanese spies disguised as Chinese laborers—the Russian soldiers, when they have exhausted the stores accumulated in the two naval fortresses named, will scarcely be able to escape starvation, except by a precipitate retreat to the Amur River.

"For those reasons we incline to doubt whether the war in the Far East is likely to be prolonged for many months, notwithstanding Russia's natural wish to recover on land the prestige and self-respect which she seems destined to forfeit on the ocean."

"Do you spell Korea with a 'C' or a 'K'?" "There's no use in worrying about that," answered the Asiatic statesman. "I am strongly of the opinion that in a few years, in describing Korea, it will be necessary to use only the 'o.'"—*The Washington Star.*

SECRETARY HAY'S PLANS TO SAVE CHINA.

"IT is nothing new for hay to protect china," remarks an irreverent newspaper paragrapher, apropos of Secretary Hay's circular note to the Powers, proposing that they suggest to Japan and Russia "the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible, and of respecting the neutrality and administrative entity of China." All the Powers, including Russia and Japan, are reported as having given favorable replies, and the success of the plan seems assured. Emperor William is said to have suggested the idea in a talk with our Ambassador, who immediately conveyed the suggestion to Secretary Hay. It was at first thought that the words "administrative entity" looked toward an insistence on the integrity of China at the close of the war, and the restoration of Manchuria to the empire; but whatever may have been meant by that phrase, the assent of the Powers seems to have been given only to the plan for limiting the area of hostilities. Few of our newspapers fail to indorse the Secretary's action. The New York *Evening Post*, which never hesitates to criticize the Adminstration's policy upon occasion, regards the present scheme as praiseworthy, as it aims at limitng a "great evil, and securing a general good." *The Post* adds: "It is a good thing to set the enginery of civilization in motion for the purpose



MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR.

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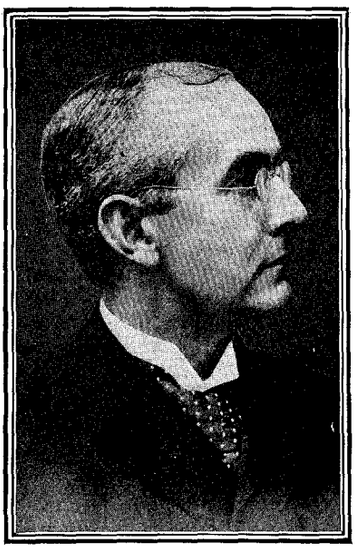
of reducing the miseries of war as much as possible, and of protecting from its devastation and its cupidity as large areas as may be. No one can dispute the fact that it is better to work for this in advance than to leave it all to do after the war is over."

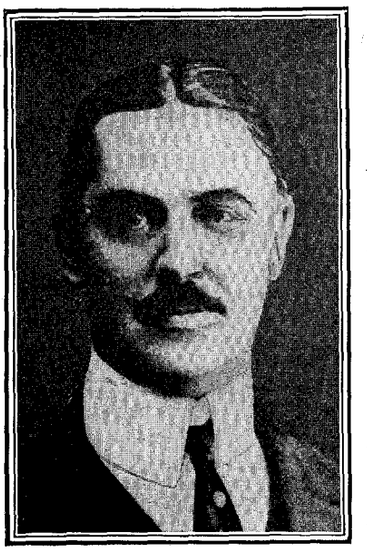
A prominent diplomat in Washington is reported as saying:

"To Secretary Hay undoubtedly belongs the full credit for the initiation of this policy, which is the boldest step yet taken by any country for the preservation of the integrity of China. The Washington Government, however, awaited a suggestion from another Power before issuing the circular note. Germany called the attention of the United States to the desirability of limiting hostilities to the two combatant Powers. Among my confrères the belief is general that Germany acted with the knowledge of Russia, but of this I am not certain. In this connection it should be remembered that both Russia and Japan are most anxious to confine hostilities to themselves, and in this they undoubtedly have the support of my Government and all the Powers. It was impossible for Great Britain to make the suggestion and hope for its serious consideration by Russia. France would have been disposed to regard with suspicion any such proposition coming from Germany, and Japan would have hesitated to acquiesce in a like suggestion emanating from France. The United States was the only Power that could take the initiative. This fact was called to the attention of the Secretary during a call of the German ambassador on Monday morning last, shortly before Baron von Sternburg left for New York."



FLEMING D. CHESHIRE,

American Consul-General at Mukden, in Manchuria.



EDWIN V. MORGAN,

American Consul at Dalny, in Manchuria.

The creation of these consular posts in Manchuria by a treaty with China, without consulting Russia, is interpreted in St. Petersburg as a recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria, and is resented because the Russian claim to predominating influence in that province was ignored by Secretary Hay.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) recalls the fact that Russia and Japan have both, at different times, declared their devotion to the integrity of China, and remarks that "the purpose of the joint note, therefore, would be simply to hold both Russia and Japan to the promises contained in numerous state papers." It proceeds:

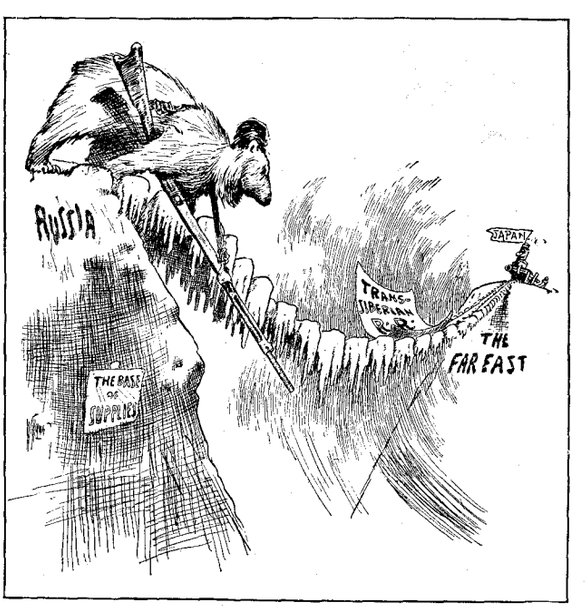
"The propriety of applying to the belligerents such moral pressure as can be exerted by a joint diplomatic representation is above question. Injury would be done thereby to Russia or Japan only if their numerous protestations have been insincere. It is on record in the form of memoranda and diplomatic communications that Russia does not regard her exceptional position in northern China as involving the impairment of the sovereign rights of that nation, and Japan has declared the independence and territorial integrity of the two Far Eastern monarchies of kindred race to be her chief concern. If the belligerents were honest in their avowals, they would be in no wise affected by an effort to bind them to keep faith. The proceeding of Secretary Hay would be in line with the policy pursued by him all along, and would be in the interest of humanity and the freedom of commerce."

The New York *Sun* thought at first that the Hay plan had "dynamite" in it, but later concluded that the Secretary's scheme "is a legitimate exercise of his characteristic diplomacy." It says:

"The note written at Washington contains not the faintest sug-

FIRST BLOOD FOR JAPAN!

—John L. De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (with portrait).



WILL THE SLENDER BOND HOLD?

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

RUSSIA'S LESSONS IN JAPANESE.

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gestion of an alliance or concert of the Powers, including the United States, which shall become responsible guarantors of China's neutrality and integrity during and after the present war; and absolutely no committal on our part to any military action in the future to enforce neutrality or to safeguard 'administrative entity' in China or anywhere else."

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

A NEW Baltimore, more substantial, spacious, and splendid than the old, is expected to rise in the charred and smoking area left by the greatest fire of this generation. The ruins were not cold before architects were being sought out to plan new structures, the city building department was being besieged with applications for building permits, and the much-abused "Steel common" was seen actually to rise in price, in the midst of a sagging stock market, in anticipation of heavy demands from Baltimore for structural steel. The steel frames of the skyscrapers are said to be in good condition, and some think the buildings can be rehabilitated at forty per cent. of their original cost. Some who watched the fire, however, say that these big "fireproof" structures, instead of arresting or impeding the conflagration, acted as great chimneys which "literally rained fire" on everything for blocks around; and there is a movement in Baltimore for restriction of the height of buildings. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Sun* says on this point:

"Judging from the sentiment that has been expressed thus far, there is great probability that a law will be passed forbidding the construction of buildings over a certain height. Such a law would mean that Baltimore would have no more skyscrapers. Hundreds of men, including officials of the city, who watched the fire devour block after block of their city, noted the fact that instead of impeding the progress of the flames, the skyscrapers, which stood in a line directly across the path of the fire, only seemed to spread the blaze over a wider area.

"The reason for this was that once ignited from the cellar to the topmost story a skyscraper, according to careful witnesses, seemed to act like a gigantic chimney, showering burning brands over a tremendous area on account of its height.

"President Morgan of the city council said to-day that he believed one of the first acts of the council would be to amend the building laws of the city and put a limit on the sky line.

"'Baltimore,' said he to a *Sun* reporter, 'has looked, heretofore, on the tall buildings running up sixteen stories as marking a good commercial spirit, and has done nothing to check this form of building. Altho it was claimed for them that they would hinder rather than help a conflagration, that wasn't the case. Every one expected they would save the city, but it turned out that they weren't any barrier at all. The draft inside of them made them throw out pieces of burning furniture from the top stories that fell blocks away. It literally rained fire from them. That's why we don't want any more of them.'

"Mr. Morgan said that he personally was in favor of limiting the height of buildings in the future to ten feet above the height of the highest ladder in the fire department. This would restrict buildings to five and six stories. Others of the council said they were going to work for some such measure restricting the height of buildings to at least eight stories."

The financial loss is now reckoned at from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. About $35,000,000 in government and other securities, owned by the banks and trust companies, many millions in securities owned by other individuals and firms, and $20,000,000 in bullion, in safes and vaults, were uninjured. There was no looting or loss of life, few if any were made homeless by the fire, and the mayor says that he thinks no outside help will be needed. About 25,000 people, it is reckoned, were thrown out of employment.

The Baltimore papers (which are being printed in Washington) take a hopeful view of the future. Thus the Baltimore *Herald* says:

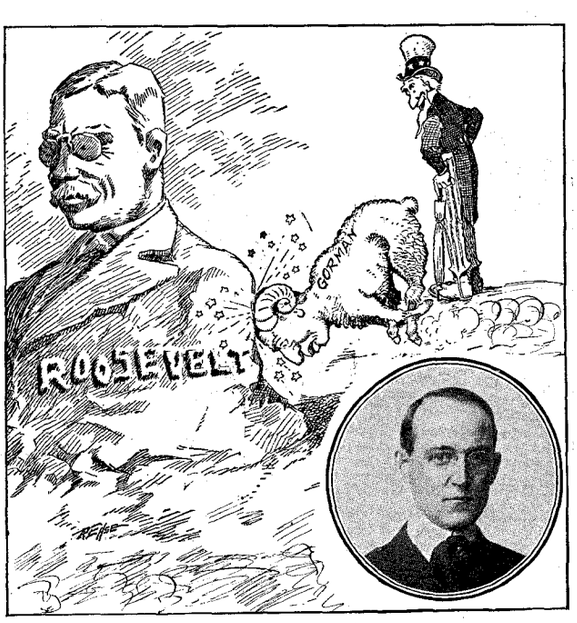
"Baltimore is not going to take ten years or ten months to recover from its misfortune, for in less than ten weeks it will be so busy in the work of rebuilding, of increased effort, and of genuine hustling that it will not have time to talk about the fire.

"Baltimore has been on the threshold of a new prosperity and of a larger enterprise for more than a year, and we implicitly believe that the fire will help more than it will hurt. It will put us all on our mettle, and it will open wider than ever before the door of opportunity for the younger generation of the city.

"If you are a croaker, reform at once and get to work."

The Baltimore *American* hopes that the city will now provide itself with an adequate fire department. It remarks:

"The fire has proved again the truth of *The American's* repeated assertion that a good fire department is much cheaper than a bad fire. When reorganization takes place and the new order of things



STATESMANSHIP?
—George Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (with portrait).

"SAY HEARST!"
—Harry J. Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus (with portrait).

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

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is adjusted, one of the first cares of the city should be to enlarge the department and put it on as perfect a working basis as possible. Scrimping in any way in the fire department is not economy; it is fatal wastefulness. The 'penny wise, pound foolish,' policy should be eliminated once and forever with any future dealing in the department.

"The battalion chief in charge of the New York reinforcements made some pertinent remarks while here which have some salutary, if unpalatable, truths. 'This,' he said, 'ought to be an effective lesson for the city of Baltimore. There are but twenty-five companies here. Fifty would not be enough for a city of this size. There are not enough companies, and they have not enough equipment. The local companies lost half their hose early in the fire and had no reserve supply. But the men themselves in this city are plucky fighters and good firemen. The way they have stuck to this fight against awful odds proves that.'

"Nobody ever doubted the excellence of our department in its personnel. Deeds of heroism are common in the history of the department. They are, if anything, brave to a fault. But brave men, devoted to duty, will not make a department. There must be numbers of them, with machinery sufficient to back their bravery with practical results. If fifty companies are needed for the city's protection, fifty companies let us have. If reserve equipment should be ready for emergencies, let the department not be fatally handicapped by its lack of the critical moment. Money had better be spent on a sufficient force, sufficiently equipped, than to go up in flame and smoke.

"This first lesson of the fire should not go unheeded. A city as important and with such large business interests should have a fire department not only fit for its needs, but amply fit. The lesson has been taught. Let it not be enforced by a second such awful experience."

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

THE frequent revolutions in Santo Domingo have often prompted American newspapers to declare that we ought to interfere, and now, with the deliberate killing of a machinist attached to the cruiser *Yankee*, and the menacing of American commerce, many papers are urging our Government to end the state of anarchy that exists there. They fear that if we do not do something soon, some European Power will undertake the task. "As the United States will not let any other white man touch it," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "it devolves upon us to acknowledge our responsibility. . . . The patience of Europe has been exhausted, and it will soon devolve upon the United States at least to guarantee a degree of peace and security of commerce." The Providence *Journal* says that "if we do nothing, we can have no reasonable ground for complaint if some European nation takes the task out of our hands. . . . To withhold will be poor patriotism and bad politics."

At this moment General Jiminez is trying to overthrow the Morales provisional government. It has become necessary to land United States marines to protect both American and foreign interests, and on February 1 the insurgents deliberately fired on the launch of the United States cruiser *Yankee*, killing J. C. Johnson, the engineer. On January 30 a Clyde Line steamer was fired on at Monte Cristi; and Americans owning plantations have asked for protection. The Navy Department has ordered investigations into these incidents, and it is thought likely that a new and radical policy of dealing with the Dominicans will be adopted. Rear Admiral Wise with his entire Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Dominican waters, and it is reported that he has been given a wide latitude of action to insure absolute protection of American interests.

Naturally the papers call for the punishment of those responsible for [illegible]'s death, and they declare that if a foreign subject had been [illegible], the United States would be in an embarrassing position. "If those rebels had killed a subject of some European Power," says the Philadelphia *North American*, the incident would be made the "excuse for the assembling of an unwelcome fleet in West Indian waters," and we "in the absence of ability to guarantee retribution, nor prevent recurrence of the outrage, could not justly object." The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that we occupy Santo Domingo, temporarily, until order is established. It says:

"No one can, no one should, forget that over the territory of Santo Domingo to-day, a territory as large as Vermont or New Hampshire, and as thickly settled, the bonds of all order are loosened. Three successive revolutions within a year have left armed bands of half-naked negroes turbulent, brutal plunderers, and worse, tramping over the land levying contributions on the industrious, a peasantry laboring to cultivate the soil or the few planters who have embarked capital in the difficult task of paying wages to laborers whose Government taxes heavily and does not provide the primary conditions of peace and order under which the profits out of which taxes are paid can be earned.

"Into the details of these revolutions it is unnecessary to enter. They began with the Heureaux assassination in 1899. A 'revolution' holds the capital of Santo Domingo; another 'revolution,' headed by Jiminez, has occupied part of the northern coast; another, under an earlier 'revolution,' is doing all it can to plunder elsewhere. There are various wandering bands besides.

IT IS TIME TO TAKE THIS STEP.

—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"The whole region is subject to anarchy, murder, and wholesale and terrible oppression upon a scale which only those who read between the despatches are aware. Men are being slain in their beds, tortured to give up what little wealth they have, and the nameless outrages are in progress which always spring up like noxious weeds when neither law nor discipline control. This little human hell has no right to be protected from the rule of order and civilization simply because it calls itself a 'republic.'

"Self-government is its alleged object. No country can be allowed to make itself an international nuisance any more than a man owning land can be allowed to turn into a nuisance toward his neighbors. The United States, without any desire on its part to acquire territory, and instead with every desire, as Cuba has shown, to aid other countries in their self-government, has become the civil and sanitary policeman of the Western world.

"It is time Uncle Sam put Santo Domingo on his beat, occupied the island, expelled yellow fever, brought it to order, put a man like Mr. Booker T. Washington at the task of administration and of organizing industrial education, and, after order was established, the common schools running and the Government in the right hands, left it to run itself, subject to another visitation whenever the death-rate or 'insurrectos' rose."

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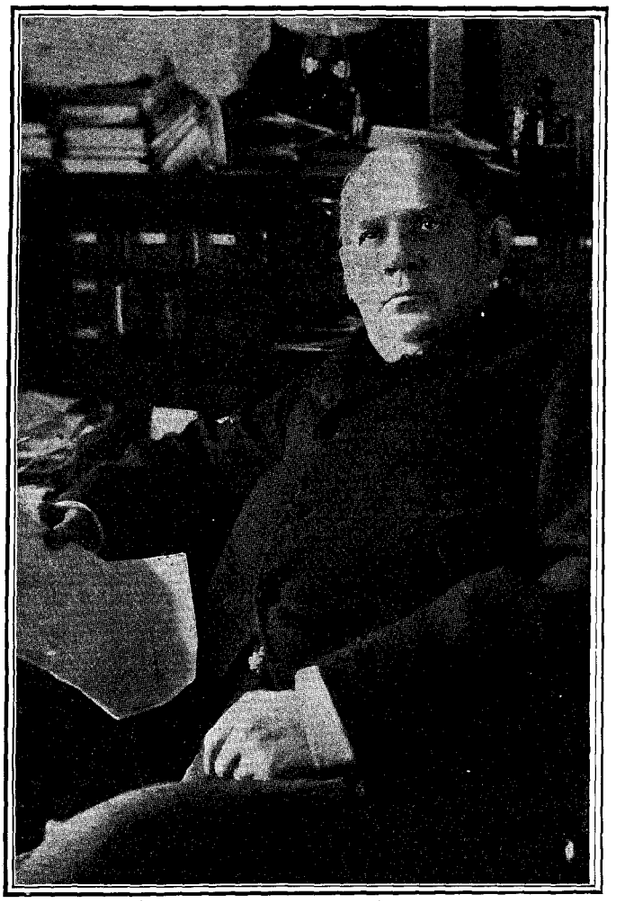
DEATH OF SENATOR HANNA.

FEW men, to judge from the press comment, could make such a change in the aspect of public affairs simply by leaving them as is made by the death of Senator Hanna, of Ohio. Leader of the conservative wing in the Republican party, he enjoyed at the same time popularity both in capitalistic and labor circles, and persistent efforts were almost to the last being carried on to make him a Presidential candidate, tho he never failed when the subject was mentioned to discourage and disavow such efforts. His loss is thought to be one that will make a sweeping change in the political outlook and affect the fortunes of political aspirants in both parties. His personal career is surveyed with general interest. "He was alone among public men in having developed a taste and talent for public life after passing fifty," says Senator Depew; and Senator Lodge says: "He was approaching sixty when he was first



SENATOR MARCUS ALONZO HANNA,
Who died in Washington last Monday evening at the age of sixty-six.

called upon to discuss public questions in public speech, and yet he became not only a powerful speaker on the stump, but, what was far more difficult, a very effective and forcible debater in the Senate, strong and clear in statement and quick and telling in retort." Senator Hanna was fifty-nine when his management of the 1896 campaign challenged the attention of the country. During that campaign and during his campaign for election to the Senate in 1898 he was made the object of scathing criticism for "commercialism in politics."

Secretary Hay is reported in a Washington despatch as speaking of this feature of Senator Hanna's career:

"Mr. Hay said one of the most surprising things about Senator Hanna's career was the contrast between the man's true character and the cloud of calumny and vituperation that was made to surround his name by political opponents. Things that were attributed to him by thoughtless adversaries were precisely the things of which he was absolutely incapable. Senator Hanna was the soul of honor, candor, and open, fair dealing. So far from being, as some liked to consider him, a creator of trusts and organized wealth, he was one of the most powerful and devoted champions of the laboring people this country had ever known. He believed in his party. He was devoted to his friends, and we will find, said the Secretary, now that he has gone, some of the truest mourners in the ranks of the opposition, as among them in his life he counted some of his most devoted friends."

Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The death of Marcus A. Hanna takes from the stage of American politics one of its notable and commanding figures. In a public career brief but crowded with political opportunities and political responsibilities the junior Senator from Ohio demonstrated the possession of unusual gifts of leadership. Entering politics late in life, and from a field in which few American statesmen of the first rank have served their apprenticeships, he won his way by his capacity to organize the forces with which he dealt and by his courage and candor in facing the political situations he had to meet. Mr. Hanna knew little or nothing of the arts of diplomacy. His methods were practical—often practical to the point of bruskness. But his determination and openness of character compelled respect, and he came to be admired and trusted by many who had been repelled at first by a certain materiality in his ideals—a certain hardness and narrowness in his outlook.

"Mr. Hanna's public service covered but a single term in the United States Senate. In that time he had attained a place among the leaders of the upper house of Congress. So in the world of managing politics outside he had established, as the confidential friend and personal representative of McKinley, an even clearer claim to prominence. As a legislator the Ohio Senator had not served long enough to show his true quality. But in party councils he ranked with the foremost, and, had he lived, he might perhaps have looked forward to competing for the highest honors within the gift of the party. His death robs the world of politics of a stalwart personalty, and the causes he advocated of an effective and powerful friend."

The New York *Sun*, an acrid critic of President Roosevelt and a supporter of the movement to make Mr. Hanna President, says:

"When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, Mark Hanna gave him his ungrudging support. The President's generous impulse when he pledged himself to carry out the policies of William McKinley won his heart, and he proclaimed his stanch adherence to Mr. Roosevelt's fortunes so long as he should adhere to that course. He kept his word. But when he found that Mr. Roosevelt had forgotten all about the promise so dramatically and so effectively uttered at Buffalo and had no other thought but to convert the whole power of his great office to securing his own nomination, then Mark Hanna halted. He saw the Constitution relegated to limbo, the Bill of Rights ignored, lawlessness propitiated, class arrayed against class, unrest and distrust succeed where had been peace and confidence, and the patronage dispensed with an eye single for what it would secure. These and many other things he saw; and in common with all patriotic Republicans, and all men of sound principles and good sense, he deeply deplored them. And Mark Hanna no longer adhered to Mr. Roosevelt. He thought he was not a safe man to be entrusted with the duties of the President of the United States. He did not know what he might not do when he entered upon the Presidency for another four years with none of the restraints upon him that the necessity of being elected might impose or his consciousness of inherited obligations entail. He thought Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy implied a condition of uncertainty, if not of actual peril, to which the country ought not to be exposed. And Mark Hanna held aloof. . . .

"We doubt if he at any time in these later years harbored any serious ambition toward the Presidency. He felt that he was physically unequal to either the campaign or the duties of the office. If he survived the former, he said, he could not hope to live through or even adequately discharge the functions of the latter. The one desire of his was that the right man should be found for it, a man morally and intellectually fitted for so great a task, and one who by education, training, and experience had developed a character in consonance with the Constitution and with established theory of our Government. That Mark Hanna, had he lived and had the strength been spared to him, would have fought for to the last ditch. And Mark Hanna would have won. He would have averted a great peril from his party and guided it into safer places than it can now discern."

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LETTERS AND ART.

NEW OPERAS IN EUROPE.

MUSICAL critics find little to do these days. On the dramatic stage in France, Germany, England, and Russia new productions are fairly abundant. Notable additions to the operatic repertoire are, however, excedingly rare. There have been no new developments of a pronounced nature in the sphere of operatic music since the last success of the "young Italian" school, the explanation of some critics being that "the shadow of Wagner" still affects the whole atmosphere and prevents the free growth of promising talent.

Nevertheless, three or four new operas of importance have been produced this season in Paris, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and other centers of musical activity. Among them may be mentioned: "L'Etranger," text and music by Vincent d'Indy, one of the leading French composers; "La Reine Fiammette," text by Catulle Mendès, the dramatist, poet, and critic, and music by Xavier Leroux; "Messaline," music by the Anglo-Indian-Jewish composer, Isidore de Lara, and words by Armand Silvestre and Eugène Morand, French novelists; and "The Sunken Bell," by Gerhardt Hauptmann, in a Russian condensed operatic version prepared by V. Bourenin, the poet and critic, music by M. A. A. Davidoff, a rising Russian composer.

To treat the last-named novelty first, the following account of Davidoff's opera is gathered from the reviews of its production at St. Petersburg in the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Novosti*:

In adapting Hauptmann's famous symbolical drama, the librettist, while eliminating all subsidiary episodes, preserved the fantastic and legendary character of the work. Davidoff's style is essentially poetic and symphonic. Tho not a professed disciple of Wagner, he has adhered to the arioso-recitative form, and the separate "numbers" are treated with reserve and restraint. While there are choruses, duets, solo numbers, etc., the main interest of the opera is in the musical interpretation of the incidents and characters and the environment of the drama. The orchestra, as in Wagner, plays a most conspicuous part in this interpretation. Everything is subordinated to the general conception of the composer, and the aim is to produce an organic and harmonious whole. The leit-motif principle is sparingly used, and the composer has avoided all conscious imitation. Tho the interest steadily grows from the first scene to the last, there is not a single climax in the opera. The music is full of lyric beauty and color, but there are no brilliant effects, except in the varied and masterly orchestration. On the whole, the opera is declared to be "aristocratic"—that is, refined, soft, noble, and subdued. It is not likely to appeal to the multitude.

Of the two French works named, d'Indy's "L'Etranger" (The Stranger) is the more remarkable. It is called "a musical action," not an opera or music-drama. It deals mainly with psychological problems—with moods, spiritual affinities, and vague aspirations. It is suggestive of Ibsen and Maeterlinck influence, especially of Ibsen's play, "The Lady of the Sea." A sea-motive is prominent throughout, and at the close there is a picturesque tempest scene. One of the French critics says of the work: "It is too aristocratic in essence, its emotional problems can be appreciated chiefly by finely balanced, sensitive minds, rather than by average intellects." Yet the opera is being given two or three times a week in Paris, and is one of the attractive features of the current season.

The story deals with the love of a village maiden for a "stranger" of a rather mysterious nature and noble spirit. It ends in the sacrifice of their lives by the lovers in an effort to save wrecked and storm-tossed sailors. Different, but likewise weird and remote is the next opera.

"La Reine Fiammette" (The Queen Fiammette) is an imaginative and poetic tale. It tells the story of a young, light-hearted, fancy-free, changeable [fiammette suggests 'flamme ou vent,' a flame exposed to the wind], capricious queen of Bologna, whose dominions are coveted by the Pope, and against whom a plot is formed by a fanatical cardinal. A youth named Daniel is induced to slay her, on being told that the queen had ordered the kidnaping of the brother he had suddenly lost. But the queen and Daniel are lovers, the latter not knowing the real identity of his beautiful and lively sweetheart. He attempts to strike her in a public place, on a festive occasion, but he recognizes her at the last moment, and the dagger falls to the ground. He is arrested and delivered to the Inquisition. To secure his freedom the queen abdicates. No sooner is she a mere woman than her enemies arrest her on a charge of heresy, and in the end both lovers are condemned to death. Neither can save the other, but they march toward eternity arm-in-arm, serene and happy in each other's love and consciousness of innocence.

De Lara's "Messaline" was sung by Calvé in Paris, and is said to give her a splendid rôle. The story is, of course, an imaginative version of the life and adventures of Messaline, the wife of the Emperor Claudius, and it demands much variety and power on the part of the composer. The same *Figaro* critic says that De Lara, who uses and develops leading themes as freely as Wagner, has a highly dramatic style which is peculiarly his own. His music is direct, vehement, passionate, and, if anything, too rapid and explosive, tho he can write languorous, eloquent, and poetic melody. De Lara's color is oriental in its opulence and richness. He does not, however, subordinate the individual parts to the orchestra.

In addition to these new operas, Siegfried Wagner has just produced his second work in that form, "Kobold," of which an account will be given soon. Humperdinck, whose "Hansel and Gretel" won great favor, is at work on a new opera of a more serious character.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE A BOOK SELL.

MISS HARRIET MONROE, the Chicago poet and author, has compiled a list of "books that have passed the hundred thousand mark," including all the story-books recently published in this country whose circulation has reached six figures. It appears in *The Critic* (February) as follows:

Books of Every-day Life.

"David Harum," by Westcott	727,000
"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Hegan Rice	345,000
"The Virginian," by Owen Wister	250,000
"Lovey Mary," by Alice Hegan Rice	188,000
"The Birds' Christmas Carol," by Mrs. Wiggin	100,000
"The Story of Patsy," by Mrs. Wiggin	100,000
"The Leopard's Spots," by Thomas G. Dixon, Jr	125,000

Religious.

"Black Rock," by Ralph Connor	400,000
"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen	250,000
"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor	200,000
"The Man from Glengarry," by Ralph Connor	160,000
"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen	150,000

Romantic.

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill	400,000
"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill	400,000
"Graustark," by G. B. McCutcheon	300,000
"The Eternal City," by Hall Caine	175,000
"Dorothy Vernon," by Charles Major	150,000
"The Manxman," by Hall Caine	113,000
"When Knighthood was in Flower," by Charles Major	400,000
"To Have and to Hold," by Miss Johnston	300,000
"Audrey," by Miss Johnston	165,000
"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle	100,000
"The Jungle Books," by Rudyard Kipling	174,000
"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller	400,000
"Wild Animals I Have Known," by E. Thompson Seton	100,000
"The Cavalier," by George W. Cable	150,000
"Gordon Keith," by Thomas Nelson Page	200,000
"Hugh Wynne," by Weir Mitchell	125,000

The first two groups, as is pointed out, overlap and merge, for it is "the common people's life—their humor and pathos, their faith and doubt, their love and suffering and triumphs—which all these books set under the rose-light of sentimentality." The third group, on the other hand, "carries the people into a world that never was, and turns the rose-light upon an impossibly strenuous past, or an even more impossibly strenuous present—a world as

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remote as possible from the workaday one wherein the plain people live." Miss Monroe goes on to say:

"I confess that a glance over these books which the people love puts me more and more in love with the people. Not for their taste—who ever fell in love over a question of taste?—but for their great-hearted simplicity and goodness, their child-like trust in old ideals. Life may have used them ill—they may have worked hard for slight reward or none, but they will not accept a book or a play which mirrors the sternness of their lot. They must have virtue rewarded and love triumphant, brave hearts facing and conquering danger. They must have children who laugh and cry, and who sometimes die an early death to the pointing of obvious morals. They must have dogs and horses, or even wild beasts from mountain or jungle—beasts more nobly human than humanity in their panoply of strength and virtue. They must have swords and bold adventures, pageants full of banners, jewels, and silken garments, of kings and queens and 'dicers' oaths,' of 'albeits' and 'jades' and ''t woulds.' They must have the religion of their fathers, its sternness softened to a vague tolerance; or else the modern doubts in a sentimental dilution which will not disturb too swiftly and strongly the peaceful repose of unthinking brains. They will not tolerate weakness or incompleteness or lubricity or sordidness, or the follies and ironies of destiny, or fine shades or low relief, or vice sated and triumphant, or love permanently unhappy. Their world must be well made 'to the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of Thy true religion and virtue.' And the author who presents its divergences from this ideal is not for them—no, tho he have the style of a Henry Fuller or the delicate vision of a Henry James."

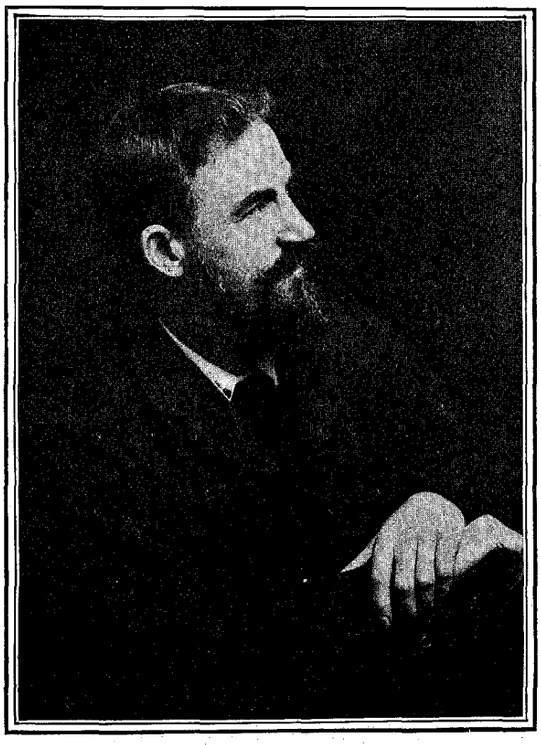
Art, we are told, "has nothing to do with the case"; and "if a bit of literature, like the 'Jungle Book,' slips into this list of the people's favorites, it is because of, not its beauty, but its appeal to some deep and universal instinct of the popular imagination—as, in this case, man's kinship and comradeship with beasts." We quote in conclusion:

"The imagination must be thrilled if your book would pass a hundred thousand; and as I read on I am more and more amazed, not at the weakness of this divine quality in our people but at its strength and hardihood. Surely it requires more imagination to rejoice in a bad book than a good one. The poor author's shifts and evasions, his paltriness and meagerness, his tricks and insincerities, must be o'erleaped and transcended; we must speed beyond him to heights he never reached, whereas the great writer goes with us to the mountain-top, or peradventure goes alone, while we stand watching dizzily, staggered and outdone. The master assists our imagination by every device of his efficient art; his very achievement does the work for us. Who fails to be convinced by the queens of Shakespeare?—Lady Macbeth, Queen Katharine, Cleopatra—the royalty of these needs no help from us. But to make queens out of the noisy shop-women whom certain writers try to crown—that requires a vigor of imagination, a primitive keenness of creative energy, which, properly directed, would make over the world. No wonder we have leaped the Pacific and taken all the Americas under our wing—for surely we are a nation of dreamers!

"The great heart of the nation is still in the beginning of its development. It is still a little child who prefers its rag-doll to the most finely wrought and elaborate toys. There is something incongruous in this over-young confidence; a people of our national strength and hardihood should cast away rag-dolls and dream the dreams of manhood. Incongruous, and pathetic also; imaginations so responsive should not be so easily fooled. . . . Any honest book may be endured, even tho it sell a million: it is the fraudulent one that 'gets on our nerves.' The artist who writes down to the public, and the artificer who deals in counterfeit wares—these are the two classes of literary money-makers whose success, even tho it be merely the hue-and-cry of a day, is a temptation to young writers and a menace to the sincerity of art."

BERNARD SHAW'S POINT OF VIEW.

THERE are many signs of growing American interest in the plays and personality of George Bernard Shaw. His struggle to win the approval of the British playgoer is described by John Corbin, the New York dramatic critic, as "one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the modern drama," and has been crowned with remarkable success. In this country Mr. Shaw's work was almost unknown until Richard Mansfield produced "Arms and the Man" and "The Devil's Disciple." The favorable reception accorded to these plays opened the way for more from the same author. A few months ago the Browning Society, of Philadelphia, gave a performance of one of Mr. Shaw's most brilliant and characteristic plays, "Candida." In New York, Mr. Arnold Daly, who presented the same play tentatively, with the idea of giving a few *matinée* performances, was agreeably surprised by the public interest aroused, and has been led to extend the performances indefinitely. He has now added a second play by Mr. Shaw to his repertoire—"The Man of Destiny."



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The struggle of the Irish agnostic, Socialist and vegetarian to win the approval of the British playgoer is described as "one of the most interesting episodes in the history of the modern drama."

An idea of the kind of motives which Mr. Shaw works into his plays is conveyed by the following outline of the plot of "Candida," which we quote from an article by Mr. Corbin in the New York *Times*:

"The struggle of opposing wills and passions, which, like all playwrights worthy of the name, Mr. Shaw recognizes as the mainspring of true drama, is here most clearly defined and most evenly balanced. On the one hand is Marchbanks, the Pre-Raphaelite Christian, with his vision of life which is as vague as it is high; and on the other is the best type of modern Christian (a Christian socialist being Mr. Shaw's choice, tho the socialism counts for little in the conflict of motives), whose idealism is as shortsighted as it is clear, bold, and sure. If Marchbanks has the intellectual alertness, the emotional rectitude of instinct of Shelley, he has also Shelley's incoherence of motive, his physical cowardice, even his laughable grotesqueness. If Morell is a fountain of such spiritual gruel as is good for 'cheap earthenware souls,' a windbag of parsonical phrases to blow conviction into empty minds, he has also beneath it all a devoted, steadfast, and courageous soul. The concrete struggle between the two is for Morell's wife, Candida, who, tho living in an atmosphere of simple domesticity—of boot-blacking, lamp-filling, and the slicing of onions—is conceived in the mold of Titian's Madonna of the Assumption. The first act develops the combat between the two men, and the second brings it to a focus. In the last act the theme reaches its climax in a passage in which Candida is forced to choose between the two. . . . With a smile of subtle humor,

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Candida asks what each has to give her. Morell offers his strength, his honesty, his authority and position—all the conventional virtues. Marchbanks, with a flight of intuition, offers his weakness and his need of her. Morell sees that Eugene's bid is the stronger. Candida says that, being a woman, she chooses the weaker of the two, and her husband gives up in despair. But it transpires that by 'the weaker' Candida means the clergyman. In such a duel, of course, the husband is always the weaker, even when he is less purblind than Morell—and that's why he generally wins out. Theatrical as the moment is, it is of a sublimated truth. However devious Candida's path, it comes back in the end to the most approved morality. Only, in the journey one has bathed in the well-springs of life, the vital realities that alone make morality moral."

The career of Bernard Shaw is "one of the greatest of literary curiosities," says Mr. Austin Lewis, in *The Overland Monthly* (January). The same writer says further:

"Bernard Shaw began his literary life without any taste for popular art, respect for popular religion, or admiration for popular heroics. An Irishman who had left Ireland to make his way in London, he was without patriotism for his own land or any particular feelings of respect for the land in which he made his home. A teetotaler and vegetarian, he looked with contempt on alcoholism and the slaughter of animals, wild or tame. A socialist, he was out of sympathy with the political and ethical ideas of his time. . . .

"Here is a man with none of the ordinary prejudices, whose wants are so slight that he can gratify them easily, and who is independent of those things upon which the majority of us have to depend in order that life be at all bearable. It follows that he has no respect for constituted authority, political or ecclesiastical, and the opinions of the recognized experts in art and literature do not impress him. The babble of the salons or the solemn declarations of the moguls do not deceive him—he knows too well how often they have been mistaken. He recognizes that real genius has had no greater enemy to contend against than these people in authority, and that the approval of the select generally means the triumph of the commonplace. Thus he says: 'It is from men of established literary reputation that we learn that William Blake was mad; that Shelley was spoiled by living in a low set; that Robert Owen was a man who did not know the world; that Ruskin is incapable of comprehending political economy; that Zola is a mere blackguard, and that Ibsen is Zola with a wooden leg. The great musician, accepted by his unskilled listener, is vilified by his fellow musician. It was the musical culture of Europe which pronounced Wagner the inferior of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer.' . . .

"But bitter and cynical as he can be, Bernard Shaw is in reality a most tender person toward all who suffer, and has a heart full of sympathy for the victims of present-day social conditions. Behind all his joking there lies the real seriousness of the man and the fundamental humanness which is to be found not in high-flown sentiment, but as directly flowing from the spirit which prompted the joke. Love and truth are the two abstractions to which he clings amid all his jibes, but love must be real and truth the whole truth, not a partial thing which conceals a falsehood. Things are bad now, he seems to say, but in his last play he reiterates his faith in the life principle, and in the hope which the future holds out to mankind."

A "TRANSIT OF IDEALISM" AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

WHAT is described as "a repetition of the old incompatibility of temperament between the apostles of 'sweetness and light' and those to whom the work of the world is most important" has resulted in the resignation of three of the most talented professors at Columbia University—Prof. William R. Ware, dean and founder of the School of Architecture; Prof. George E. Woodberry, of the Department of Comparative Literature; and Prof. Edward A. MacDowell, of the Department of Music. Professor Ware's resignation dates from last spring. About the same time Professor Woodberry practically severed his connection with the university, tho his formal resignation was not accepted until a few days ago. Professor MacDowell's decision was made public on February 3, and in a subsequently published letter to the trustees of the university he details the reasons for his resignation. He declares that for seven years he put all his energy and enthusiasm into the cause of art at Columbia, but that he has been compelled to recognize the futility of his efforts. He says further:

EDWARD MACDOWELL,
Who has just resigned his Professorship of Music at Columbia University.

"I have tried to impress the 'powers that be' with the necessity of allowing no student to enter the university without some knowledge of the fine arts. . . . I proposed that music be taken out of the Faculty of Philosophy and Architecture out of the School of Mines, and with *belles-lettres* form a Faculty of Fine Arts, to complete which painting and sculpture would be indispensable.

"Owing to my inability to persuade rich men of New York into endowing a chair of Painting and Sculpture, the scheme, tho approved by 'the powers that be,' was not realized. Architecture took a vital interest in the matter, but failed to accomplish anything for the missing arts. The outcome of all this was the establishment of a Division of Fine Arts during my absence last year. In this Division of Fine Arts the inclusion of *belles-lettres* and music, including kindergarten, etc., at Teachers College, seemed ill-advised. To me expansion in this direction before a focus be attained means a swamping of Columbia's individuality. The Division of Fine Arts thus acquires somewhat the nature of a coeducational department store, and tends toward materialism rather than toward idealism."

This "transit of idealism"—to quote a phrase of the New York *Evening Post*—has attracted attention throughout the country. "Columbia has lost three of her best men through friction, lack of sympathy, or jealousy on the part of the authorities," says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. The Providence *Journal* comments:

GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY,
Late Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia University.

"There are other learned and capable men left at Columbia. Doubtless many of them have high ideals. But it is obvious that the simultaneous resignation of Professor MacDowell and Professor Woodberry indicates a standard of training that can not properly be called idealistic.

"President Butler . . . has not hesitated to argue in favor of making the college merely preparatory to the professional schools and of cutting down the college course to two years. Nor is it unlikely that he has little sympathy with the pursuit of the fine arts, or of those humane studies which distinguish the cultured man from the learned man. The value of his policy as regards Columbia is for the trustees to decide. Yet

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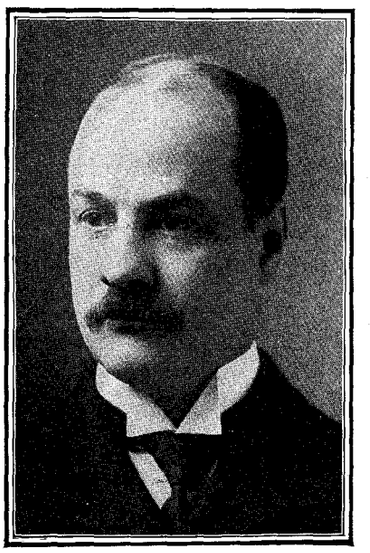
there is a question of general interest involved. Are our universities becoming too 'practical' in the narrow sense? Are they narrowing their field of effort in one direction while they are broadening it in another? Special technical education is no doubt highly essential. In some cases it may properly supersede education of a broader scope. But it can not be said that the theory which makes education simply a means of preparing a man for the highest money-making efficiency in his profession should be the ultimate ideal of American scholars. Time may have been wasted in the past by excessive devotion to ancient modes of thought. Nevertheless the ideals of the great medieval universities and the aspirations of the Renaissance were not wholly vain, and the real problem of modern education should be not to supplant these ideals and aspirations, but to supplement them with the scientific method of modern times. With art and literature relegated to the background university training, whatever else it may be, is not liberal education."

President Butler, in an open letter protesting against the "untrue and malicious" representations of some of the newspapers in regard to the questions at issue, has this to say:

"The present Division of Fine Arts was founded in 1902 as a direct result of the recommendations of Professors Ware and Hamlin, of the Department of Architecture, and of Professor MacDowell himself. The Department of Architecture was then set off from the Faculty of Applied Science, to which it had been attached since its foundation, and the Department of Music was set off from the Faculty of Philosophy, to which it had been similarly attached, in order to lay the basis for a future Faculty of Fine Arts. An elaborate report on the whole matter was presented to the trustees by their Committee on Education on May 5, 1902, and adopted. The papers accompanying the report make it plain that Columbia University looks forward to the development of a School of Fine Arts, in charge of its own faculty, on the highest possible plane

"In discussing the matter in my report for 1902 I used the following language: 'Such a School of Fine Arts as is in contemplation would serve a most useful purpose in keeping steadily before the students and the community the fact that some knowledge of art and some appreciation of it is an indispensable part of any real culture, and that without this knowledge and appreciation there can be no adequate comprehension of some of the most significant periods in the history of civilization.'"



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL.D.,
President of Columbia University.

At the annual dinner of the alumni of Cornell University, held in New York on February 11, President Jacob Gould Schurman took occasion to defend President Butler's course in the present controversy. He said in part:

"No university can train poets, musicians, painters, or other artists, in the absence of natural endowments, and these are much rarer than the aptitude for intellectual pursuits. But given the requisite artistic capacity, it is to be developed and trained by doing rather than by knowing, so that the studio or conservatory, and not the university class-room or laboratory, seems the proper place for its cultivation. The college and the university can not create composers like Dr. MacDowell or sculptors like Mr. St. Gaudens.

"I can not leave this episode without pointing out a fundamental fallacy underlying Mr. MacDowell's position. For him 'idealism' means the study of art, and 'materialism' the study of any other subject or subjects. The student of languages, history, economics, politics, philosophy, mathematics, or science, in this terminology, is a materialist; the man who takes at least two courses in fine arts is an idealist. No wonder Mr. MacDowell finds the tendency of modern education is toward 'materialism.'

"What Mr. MacDowell deplores is what I should call the intellectualism in our education. He would interfuse it with a corresponding discipline of the imagination and emotions. I fully sympathize with this aim. But I do not think he has adequately appreciated the importance of intellectual education or recognized the fact that intellectual education is, and of necessity must be, the chief function of our colleges and universities."

SHAKESPEARE'S "DISINHERITED CHILD."

IT is probable that many Shakespearian readers have never even heard of a play called "The Two Noble Kinsmen"; and yet no less eminent authorities than Lamb and Coleridge, and, in our own day, James Russell Lowell, have come to the conclusion that Shakespeare collaborated in its authorship. Mr. Rupert Hughes, an American writer who has carefully examined the credentials of the play, says that its claims to authenticity are just as strong as those of "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles." Moreover, its qualities are "so splendid that it ranks among the very highest of Shakespeare's achievements in the minds of those of us who think it his." The same writer continues (in *The Theatre*, January):

"This is no place to go into an historical argument on the merits of the case further than to say that, against Hazlitt, Hallam, Knight, Ulrici, Von Fresen, Furnivall, and Rolfe, who were not convinced that Shakespeare had a hand in the work, one can place the names of Lamb, Coleridge, Spalding, Dyce, Schlegel, Hickson, Fleay, Ward, Stack, Lowell, Littledale, Hudson, and Skeat, as well as the title-page of the 1634 edition (printed only eighteen years after Shakespeare's death), which says that it was 'written by the memorable Worthies of their time: Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakespeare, Gentlemen.' To these authorities we would add confidently the internal evidences of the text."

The plot of the play was probably suggested by the Boccacio legend embodied in Chaucer's "Knighte's Tale" of the Canterbury series. Says Mr. Hughes:

"In his description of the Temple of Mars, Chaucer proved that he had the epic as well as the lyric touch. It is in the same temple scene of the dramatized version that one reads such majestic lines as surely no Elizabethan could have written save one. . . . Arcite, with his attendants, kneels and prays Mars' favor in his approaching combat with his former boon friend Palamon. This is his apostrophe to war (very timely, too, in these bloody days of arbitration):

'Thou mighty one, that with thy power hast turn'd
Great Neptune into purple, whose approach
Comets prewarn; whose havoc in vast fields
Unearthed skulls proclaim; whose breath blows down
The teeming Ceres' foison, who dost pluck
With hand armipotent from forth blue clouds
The mason'd turrets: that both mak'st and break'st
The stony girths of cities; me thy pupil,
Youngest follower of thy drum, instruct this day
With military skill, that to thy laud
I may advance my streamer, and by thee
Be styl'd the lord o' the day! Give me, great Mars,
Some token of thy pleasure! [*Crash of thunder.*]
Oh, great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states, thou grand decider
Of dusty and old titles, that heal'st with blood
The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world
O' the plurisy of people, I do take
Thy signs auspiciously, and in thy name
To my design march boldly! Let us go!' [EXEUNT.]

"Of these lines Lowell said not only that in them Shakespeare expressed the true philosophy of war, but that they were 'as unlike Beaumont and Fletcher as Michelangelo's charcoal head on the wall of the Farnesina is unlike Raffaele.' These and other considerations numberless impel me to condense the whole matter of the authorship of certain scenes of the play to this. If they were not written by Shakespeare, they were written by some one with a skill equal to Shakespeare's at his best."

A PLEA for a New World Baireuth, a great Wagnerian "Festspielhaus" to built in or near New York, was made in a recent address by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton before the New York Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance. "I would that some house might specially be erected," he said, "splendidly endowed and vested with all the architectural and artistic beauty that alone can furnish an appropriate setting for productions of such grandeur and beauty and power as 'Parsifal.'"

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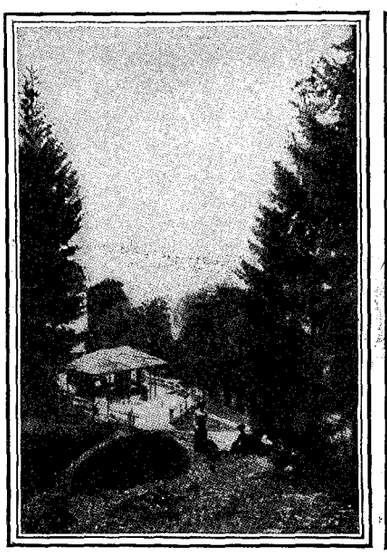
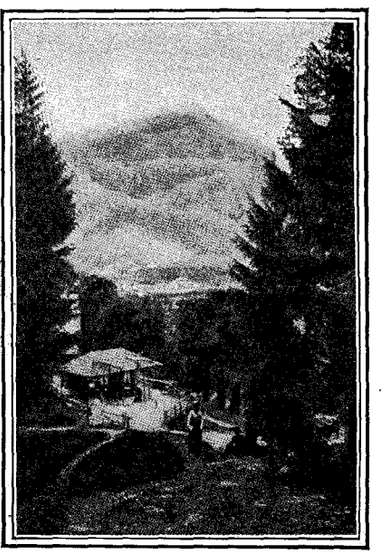
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A BOON TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

LANDSCAPES or portraits in which there are great extremes of light and shade are the terror of the photographer. If he prints the dark part of his picture so that the details will be distinguishable, the light part will be entirely invisible. If he prints so that the light part appears plainly, the dark part will be a mass of black. An ingenious printing-device has just been invented in France to enable the full value of both light and shade to be printed. We translate an article descriptive of this invention from *Cosmos* (January 2), to which it is contributed by Paul Laurencin. Says this writer:



PRINT MADE BY ORDINARY METHODS.



SAME MADE IN THE AUTO-RETOUCHING FRAME.

"Amateur photographers know that to obtain good positive prints from too feeble or too hard negatives it is necessary to retouch them by hand. For portraits the retouching tends to give the final print more softness and roundness; for landscapes, to establish harmony of tone between foreground and background, and often to make distant objects appear without darkening the near ones. Up to the present time recourse has been had, for improving the printing of defective negatives, to the use of ground or colored glass of different shades, to manipulations kept secret by professional photographers, and to retouching—that is, sometimes described as 'artistic,' but that generally, in the case of portraits, has the fault of altering the likeness too much.

"With the so-called Joux-Artigue 'auto-retouching frame,' the harmony beween the different light values is automatically realized by the action of the light itself.

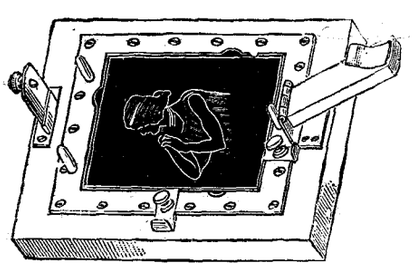


FIG. 1.—THE NEGATIVE HOLDER.

"The principle on which it works is as follows: Given a negative from which it is desired to obtain a positive proof on paper, the process consists in taking successively:

"1. A positive print on glass of hard tonality.

"2. Directly with the negative a proof on paper pushed nearly to the tonality that it should finally have.

"At this phase of the operation the positive print on glass comes in.

"Placed between the negative and the paper proof, it serves as a screen to arrest or modify the chemical action of the light on the deeper shades, while it allows this action to be exerted on the half-tints.

"The success of the three operations depends on the absolute correspondence of the same points and contours of the three images, a result that can not be obtained with ordinary printing-frames, because of the relative mobility in the frame of the plates and papers.

"The automoter frame answers this requirement of the absolute fixity of the negatives and papers. It is composed of three frames. The first is an ordinary frame of wood with glass bottom, in which is fixed a copper frame, holding the negative plate, which is firmly secured with three screws. A lever takes the place of the usual pressure-bar, and there are three perpendicular pins on the sides of the copper frame. A second frame, also of copper, receives the sensitive plate which is to be the glass positive. This plate, like the preceding, is held in its frame by screws. This frame has three holes corresponding to the pins in the frame just described. The sheet of printing-paper rests in a shallow box having on one side a metallic screw-bar that holds the paper firmly by one side. In this, as in the preceding, there are three holes corresponding in position to the pins.

"It is now easy to understand how the glass plates and the sheet of paper are fixed in their frames and how the absolute registration of the images is obtained. . . . No matter how they may be manipulated, there is no possible play and the images are in a constant position. . . . . .

"This interposition of a glass positive between the paper and the negative has the effect of separating these two, whence there is a diffusion of light, almost insensible, but producing, in the case of portraits, a sort of softness that corrects the excessive harshness that often results from the clearness of detail, while at the same time the half-tints get their full value. The interposition of a fine ground glass between the positive plate and the paper adds to the harmony and softness of the final result.

"The retouching frame can be used with 'printing-out' as well as with 'developing-out' papers, and in the former case the frequent examination of the progress of the image is effected as easily as with the ordinary frames.

"With landscapes, as has been said, the method of use of the auto-retouching frame enables us to bring out backgrounds that would be invisible, or nearly so, with the usual methods. The two views reproduced herewith show this clearly.

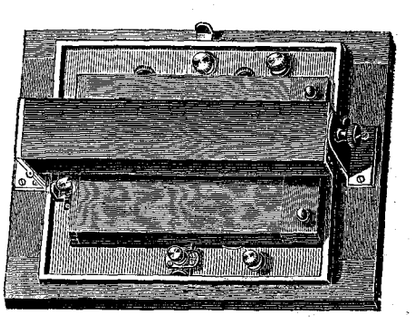


FIG. 4.—THE FRAME CLOSED.

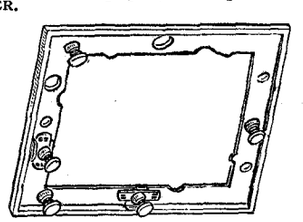


FIG. 2.—HOLDER OF THE POSITIVE PLATE.

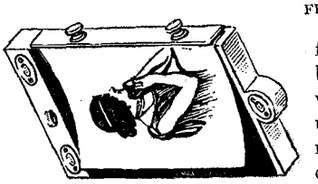


FIG. 3.—HOLDER OF THE PRINTING PAPER.

DETAILS OF THE AUTO-RETOUCHING FRAME.

"On the image that was printed by ordinary methods the mountains at the back are invisible. To make them appear, it would have been necessary to push the process to such a point that the foreground would have been a black mass without half-tints. In the other picture, made with the auto-retouching frame, the far-off details are given with those in the foreground, and the desired tonality is preserved."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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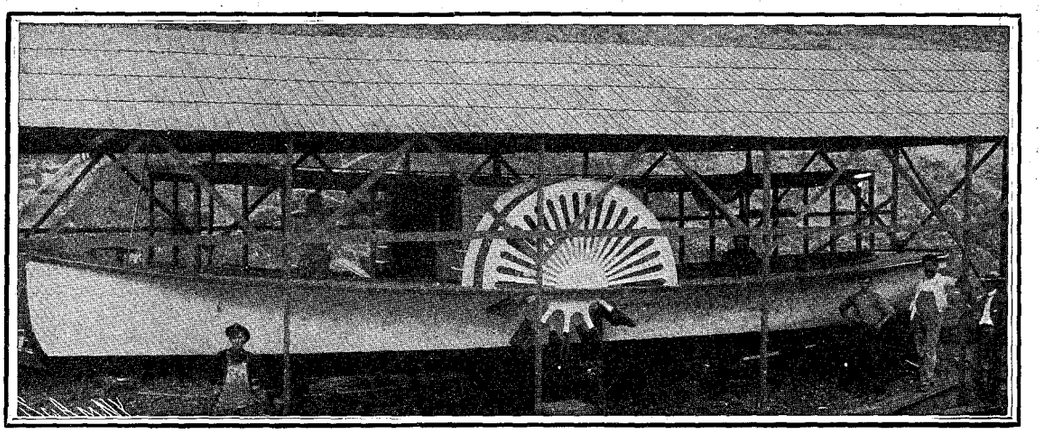
GLASS-BOTTOMED BOATS.

SO-CALLED "glass-bottom" boats, or boats with glass windows in the hull, enabling the passengers to see and admire the wonders of the sea-bottom, are now numerous in Avalon Bay and vicinity, on the California coast, so we are told by Mr. C. F. Holder, in *The Scientific American* (January 30). Says Mr. Holder:

"Some sixteen years ago, when watching the play of fishes along the kelp-beds of the Santa Catalina group, the writer described to the boatman a plan for using a 'sea window' he had employed on the Florida reef, also the water-box for collecting; and from this suggestion has grown an industry illustrated at Avalon by a fleet of so-called glass-bottom boats, whose owners or captains crowd the wharf and shores of this place much as do hackmen in large cities, or gondoliers in Venice. The writer had a boat in Florida which had a well 4 by 6 feet, boarded at the bottom, with perforations, after the fashion of all the smacks at that time, which carried their catch in wells. But the central portion of this well was covered with glass, so that as the boatman poled along over the coral reef, every object could be seen and secured by diving or otherwise. Used with this was an ordinary water-box, one end being left open, the other covered with glass, which, when placed upon the water, made everything plain and discernible.



THE GLASS-BOTTOM BOAT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"The Catalina boats are built on this plan. A well in the manner described is used, but instead of having a perforated wooden bottom the latter is *all* glass and the well empty, there being no occasion to hold or keep the specimens; the design is merely to see them. The success of this scheme was at once apparent, and many men built boats. Old sailors, who had been masters of ships, now became captains of 'glass-bottom boats,' while their runners gathered in the streets and shouted the varied attractions of the craft. The first glass-bottom boat was a large flat yawl or barge capable of holding twelve people, possibly more. The well rose about as high as one's knees, and was eight or ten feet in length; the passengers, leaning their elbows on the cushioned rim of the well, literally gazing through a window into the ocean, when every object to a great depth became distinct, affording a beautiful vista of submarine scenery, appreciated by the landsman, to whom it was a remarkable novelty.

"The kelp-beds of Santa Catalina lend themselves particularly to this, being in smooth water in Avalon Bay and very beautiful. The first glass-bottom boat was propelled by a man who sat forward and rowed, also acting as a guide, pointing out the wonders of the deep with no sluggish imagination. As the fame of the glass-bottom boat spread afar, new and time-saving methods became necessary, and the motor glass-bottom boat appeared. This was a catamaran with a house on deck and a screw and engine astern; but it promptly sank, and no one could be induced to enter the box—indeed, there was always a certain percentage of 'riders and seers' who were suspicious of the 'window.' What if the glass should break?—forgetting that water would not rise in the well higher than it was on the outside.

"The evolution of the glass-bottom boat continued, and finally some venturesome spirit built a large power-boat with a commodious well which carried successfully a large number of passengers. This boat is here shown just before launching and afloat. She was of peculiar build, being very flat, so that she could pass over the floating kelp and run in the shallowest water. As a propeller or screw would tangle in the kelp, this feature was avoided by using old-fashioned side paddle-wheels made very shallow, so that they just caught the water and did not catch the weed. The boat represents for the present the perfection of the glass-bottom boat which is in a way a liberal education in marine zoology, affording as it does opportunities to observe rare and singular objects."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL.

THE approaching completion of the Simplon tunnel is reviving interest in that great engineering work. A few weeks ago a despatch in the London papers stated that hot springs had been encountered in the tunnel, making the heat insupportable, and that probably the work would have to be abandoned. Says a writer in *The Times* (London):

"The sender of this telegram little knew of the skill, the perseverance, and the ready resource of the able engineers directing this great work when he despatched his message. Difficulties of no common kind have been encountered, but they are all in process of being solved, and satisfactorily solved.

"The total length of the tunnel will be 12.25 miles, of which distance 6.25 miles have been penetrated on the north or Brigue side, 4.25 miles on the south or Italian side, leaving only 1.5 miles still to be executed. Owing to the great height of the mountain above the tunnel—some 6,000 feet—the pressure is great, and the temperature of the rocks and springs of water correspondingly high. The greatest heat which has been encountered is 133° F., but it is now falling as the tunnel progresses southward, and at the present time is 126° F. Were this water to be allowed to fall on the workmen, injury would result. But the very simple expedient is adopted of diluting it with cold water from the hydraulic mains, thus reducing its temperature to a comfortable and harmless point.

"In order to cool the air in which the men are working, an admirable system is adopted by which a large volume of fresh air cooled by means of high-pressure water spray to some 20° to 25° F. below the tunnel temperature, is sent right up to the working-face.

"This point in other tunnels is generally foul and oppressive to a degree, but in the case of the Simplon is cool and fresh; and it is due to these excellent precautions that no sickness exists among the men. The use of the Brandt drill immediately suppresses all dust, and there has not been a single case of miners' phthisis, altho some 3,000 men have been at work for five years.

"The advance galleries from Brigue have now passed both the summit of the tunnel and the frontier line between Switzerland and Italy; they are now on the descending gradient to meet the workmen coming up the corresponding ascending gradients from the south end of the tunnel.

"The monthly progress of the northern and southern ends of the advance galleries, added together, approximates a quarter of a mile, and, consequently, it is anticipated that if no further or greater difficulties present themselves a junction will be effected in May or June, 1904, with a maximum error in direction of seven or eight inches, and trains will be run through by the end of that year.

"The organization of the entire work is beyond praise, and is carried on with military precision. There is one thing which very forcibly impresses itself on the attention of all visitors, and that is the enthusiasm and alacrity with which the men carry on the work."

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A STINGLESS WINE-CUP.

THAT it is not the normal contents of the wine-cup that "bite like a serpent and sting like an adder," but rather the toxic products of "disease" with which the wine may be afflicted is the belief of Dr. A. Loir, a French physician. He urges that all wine be pasteurized, or heated to such a temperature that all harmful germs in it will be destroyed, and he promises us that in this event there will be no more "alcoholism." That the stimulant effects of the wine will also be done away with he probably would not maintain, since its percentage of alcohol is in no way reduced by pasteurization, and he would doubtless not claim that the process would abolish intemperance; but he does think that most of the diseases and troubles heretofore attributed to "alcoholism" are really due to poisonous toxins whose formation may be prevented. A reviewer in *La Nature* (December 19) thinks that Dr. Loir goes rather far with his theory, but that pasteurization would be an excellent treatment for wine. He says:

"Dr. Loir starts with the point of view that wine does not cause alcoholism, but that, on the contrary, it possesses nutrient and stimulating properties, and that the effects that it produces in the human organism are caused by the maladies from which it itself suffers. Of course wine may also be injurious to health on account of its voluntary adulteration by producers or merchants; but these are financially interested in such adulterations . . . whereas they can reap no advantage from allowing the development in their wine of diseases that will produce substances harmful to the consumer. In one author's opinion, physicians who forbid wine in the regimen of their patients are proceeding by imperfect generalization, as the rhetoricians say, and are attributing to wine the harmful effects produced in the stomach by certain diseased wines, which is too often the case.

"We may thus understand by what course of reasoning Dr. Loir reaches the conclusion that pasteurization may be a means of combating alcoholism by insuring that we shall consume only perfectly healthy wines. Medical men will then, he says, have no reason to forbid wine, and as we see the consumption of it increase, that of ardent spirits will decrease in corresponding proportion. We know . . . that wines may easily be pasteurized, and that they often are so treated; that the process does not impart a cooked taste to the wine so treated, and that this methodical heating preserves the wine from all injurious alterations. Pasteurization may also be usefully applied to unfermented wines, since it may preserve the ferment while destroying the disease germs.

"We believe that one of Dr. Loir's assertions should be taken with some reservations. He says that wine can never in itself be harmful to our organism if it is not tainted with one of the special maladies that produce diseases of another kind in those that partake of it. But his theory, as he explains it, is that 'pasteurized wine does not contain the acids and other substances that are produced in it when it is "sick," and that determine in our organism the major part of the disorders attributed to the wine.' He concludes, and it is here that it seems to us he exaggerates, that after pasteurization is universally practised, physicians will have no more excuse to condemn the use of wine. But in any case it should be borne in mind that this treatment by heat can not be too strongly recommended. Doubtless it will not suffice to cure the maladies of wine, but it can prevent them all, if properly applied." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Hunting for Radium.—In the popular mind, radioactivity appears to be regarded as a property of radium alone, and its presence as a sure indication of that rare and valuable substance. Hence a good many rash statements about its presence in various localities. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* gives editorial warning as follows:

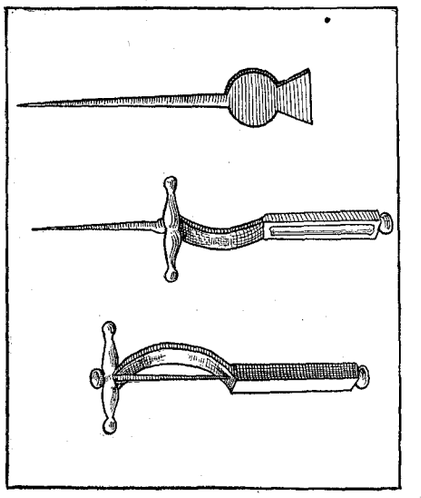
"The New York *Sun* prints a foolish telegram from New Orleans stating that 'rumors of the discovery of earth bearing a large piece of radium in the Llano have been persistent for some time, and to-day these rumors were verified by the return of a party of scientists who had visited the mine to investigate the report.' It is no wonder that a local paper in Utah waxes enthusiastic over the discovery of uranium oxid in that State, and goes on to say: 'As radium, like uranium, can be found only in carnatite, and these twin metals are as closely associated as the letters q and u, the certainty of radium is established.'

"The number of analysts able to isolate radium can be counted; radioactivity does not entail the presence of radium; many minerals are radioactive which are barren of radium itself. Assayers and chemists in mining-camps have no means of making tests for the element; if they pretend to do so, they are charlatans. The separation of radium from its ores is a difficult and extremely tedious process, only to be carried out in a specially equipped laboratory by expert chemists. It is also to be borne in mind that pure radium has never been produced; the material thus far obtained is an impure salt containing a variable proportion of the element, usually in the form of chlorid."

SHORTHAND REPORTERS IN ANTIQUITY.

THAT apparently very modern person, the stenographer, was busy taking notes nearly two thousand years ago—so we are assured by M. Léon Goudallier, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris). He says:

"There is in this title neither anachronism nor printer's error. I know that Gabelsberger is the inventor of stenography in its present state. Speed is the privilege of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and, therefore, this kind of rapid writing seems to belong exclusively to our fevered epoch; but it is asserted that the ancients knew of this precious art. Learned men believe that they have found it among the Phenicians, the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Hebrews; but they can not prove their case. Among the Greeks and the Romans, however, its existence is certain.



WRITING STYLETS FROM SPECIMENS UNEARTHED AT ROME.

"The shorthand that they used was a form of writing in which each word was represented by a special sign. The letters of the alphabet with modifications, connected so as to admit of great rapidity of execution, formed the elements of these characters. They date at least from the first century before Christ. . . . . .

"In the second century A.D., we find the term 'semeiograph' [stenographic character] in the Greek orator, Flavius Philostratus.

"In the third century, the famous historian of the church, Eusebius of Cesarea, reports that a controversy between a certain Malchion and Paul of Samosata was reproduced in shorthand.

"Origen of Alexandria (185–254 A.D.) tells us that he noted his sermons down in shorthand, and Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian of the fourth century, says that part of the sermons of St. John Chrysostom was preserved by the same process. . . . In the first century B.C. a discourse of Cato Uticensis, if we may credit Plutarch, was taken down by shorthand reporters.

"The development of shorthand was due especially to Marcus Tullius Tiro. Born in Latium in 103 B.C., Tiro, who was a slave, was brought up with Cicero, who was some years his junior. Freed, he became Cicero's secretary, and in this capacity aided him greatly. In the famous trial of Catiline (63 B.C) the stenographic rapidity of Tiro was at its height. . . . Little by little this kind of writing was improved and its use extended. Those who practised the art were called *notarii*, from which word our 'notary' is derived. . . . . .

"This art was taught in the schools. We read in an old codex preserved at Madrid: 'The instruction of children usually begins with "notes," whose development is attributed by tradition to

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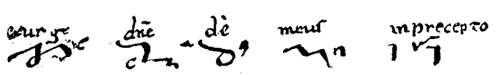
Seneca, the Cordovan poet.' This was Lucius Annæus Seneca, the philosopher, who was born in this Spanish city; he made a general collection of these signs, or 'notes,' numbering five thousand.

"The Emperor Titus taught his stepson *belles-lettres* and shorthand. Sultonius, who reports this fact, says also of his prince: 'I have often heard that he was capable of writing shorthand with the greatest rapidity, and that he often competed with the scribes for amusement.' In antiquity (and this is admitted by Gabelsberger, the creator of modern stenography) there were about three hundred schools of shorthand."

With the advent of Christianity both the Greek and Latin systems of shorthand, we are told, were extended. They reached their greatest development in the times of the persecutions. To Christian "notaries" we are indebted for accounts of the martyrs, for they assisted at the trials of the confessors of Christ. Pope



EXURGE, DOMINIE, DEUS, MEUS, IN PRECEPTO.
TIRONIOME SHORTHAND OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

Clement (196 A.D.) divided Rome into seven districts, each with its stenographer. St. Augustine tells us that his hearers took down his discourses in shorthand. At the grand council of Carthage (411) there were required eight shorthand reporters to record the words of the prelates.

Shorthand remained in common use until the seventh century. Then its decadence began, and it was little used; but it did not disappear entirely. Like so many other branches of human knowledge, tachygraphy found a refuge in the cloisters, and thus, in spite of the vicissitudes of the times, was preserved from ruin.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC WORK UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

THE discoveries of Professor Curie and his wife in relation to radium have made their names known throughout the world. Their work appears even more wonderful in the light of a statement made in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* by M. L. Olivier, who writes that it has been carried out under the greatest difficulties, because of the inadequate laboratory facilities and appliances at M. Curie's disposal. That this should be the case nowadays, in scientific France, is certainly remarkable, and M. Olivier will hardly be blamed for his assertion that it is also disgraceful. He says:

"At this moment, when foreigners are rendering homage to the fine work of M. and Mme. Curie, by awarding to them the Davy medal and the Nobel prize, we think it a favorable time to call attention to the insufficient means of work that they have at their disposal for their investigations. While regretting that a scientist like M. Curie should be obliged to teach the elements of physics to young pupils . . . we are speaking now particularly of the deplorable condition of his laboratory. In his own school there is only a single small and inconvenient work-room, unsuited for serious investigations and almost unusable. At the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry, where all his researches on radium have been made, the installation is a miserable one, consisting of barracks made of boards loaned by the city of Paris. The room used for physical experiments is smoky, low, dark, moist, and cold. It has none of the means for carrying out delicate experiments, and no plant for furnishing electric energy or high-temperature heat. As for the chemical room, that is more than primitive. In a great glazed shed there are two plain wooden tables for holding flasks, capsules, furnaces, etc., and all chemical operations must be performed on these two tables. There is no hood to carry away vapors, and every time there is a chemical reaction the room is filled with fumes and the air becomes irrespirable. Finally, M. Curie has no laboratory assistant.

"The precarious condition of this plant certainly makes the merit of M. and Mme. Curie the greater; but we believe that it can no longer continue to exist without scandal. Not only does this situation give an impression, that is unfortunate for the good name of France, to all foreign scientists who go to visit their French *confrères*, but it also prevents M. Curie from carrying out with sufficient promptness the experiments that his investigations have suggested to him. Certain discoveries about radium recently made abroad would probably have been made in France if sufficient means of investigation had been at Curie's disposal.

"The situation of M. Curie is altogether abnormal. Several years ago, a brilliant offer was made to him by a foreign university, and he must certainly regret that he refused to leave his native country. We hope that the honors that have come to him from abroad will bring about a radical change in this situation, and that he may soon be able, for the glory of French science, to devote himself exclusively to his researches, with numerous assistants and a vast laboratory, well fitted and provided with a sufficient endowment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Fast Does an Odor Travel?—The rapid propagation of smells noticed in the open air appears due entirely to currents, since in small tubes, where currents can not exist, the rate is found to be very small. Experiments along this line were first undertaken in England by Professor Ayrton, and additional data have recently been reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Mr. John Zeleny, of the University of Minnesota. Says *Science*, in an abstract of his paper:

"With ammonia diffusing through a tube a meter and a half long, over two hours elapsed before the smell could be detected at the other end of the tube. Using different lengths of tubing, it was found that the time required for the diffusion of the smell was roughly proportioned to the square of the length. Ammonia and hydrogen sulphid were used for the above experiments. The presence of ammonia could be detected chemically at a point in a tube after about the same time as when the sense of smell was used for a detector. The rate of propagation of the smell of ammonia was not markedly different when this had to pass along the same tube either horizontally or vertically upward or vertically downward. With camphor, however, while the rates horizontally and downward were about the same, the speed upward was about twice as great. The smell given to iron and brass by rubbing these with the fingers was also tried, but gave no definite results."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

REPORTS of large deposits of "radium ore," here, there, and elsewhere, which are now frequent in the papers, are discounted by an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (January 21), who takes as his text a recent pitchblende excitement in north Cornwall, England, by reason of the alleged discovery of deposits containing a radioactive variety of this uranium oxid. Says the writer: "In this case as in similar occurrences in the West lately, it has been assumed that pitchblende was necessarily a commercial source of radium, and irresponsible chemists have reported the presence of the new element merely by inference. As a matter of fact, much pitchblende, undoubtedly radioactive, has turned out to be of no commercial value as a source of radium."

IF the energy of radium is due, as some think, to its absorption of some external radiation, still unknown to us, it would be natural to suppose that its activity may be influenced by the intensity of its own radiations. This has been suggested as a possibility by Dr. J. J. Thomson. In order to test this point, measurements of the radioactivity of radium bromid have recently been made by E. Rutherford, first in the solid state and then diffused throughout the mass of a solution having more than a thousand times its volume. "No appreciable change in the radioactivity was observed in over a month's interval," says *The Electrical Review*, in describing the results, "and the conclusion is drawn that a distribution of the radiating matter over a few times its original volume has no appreciable influence on its radioactivity."

"A PHILADELPHIA judge," says *American Medicine*, "has given expression to the opinion that 'the life of a rich man is worth more than the life of a poor man, and the physician has a right to charge the millionaire more for his services than he does the laborer.' He went on further to say that 'the physician is unlike the merchant, who has goods of different quality to sell at various prices. He must give his best service in every case. But it does not follow that the service is worth the same in every case. Human life has a pecuniary value of variable quantity, greater in the millionaire than in the laborer. Thus, the practitioner of common sense has a maximum and a minimum charge, and makes out his bills to suit the pecuniary circumstances of his patients.'" The writer thinks that "there will be no dissent on the part of right-thinking people" from this view. Carried to its logical conclusion it would appear to justify a sliding scale of prices for all the necessities of life, carefully adjusted to the varying incomes of the users.

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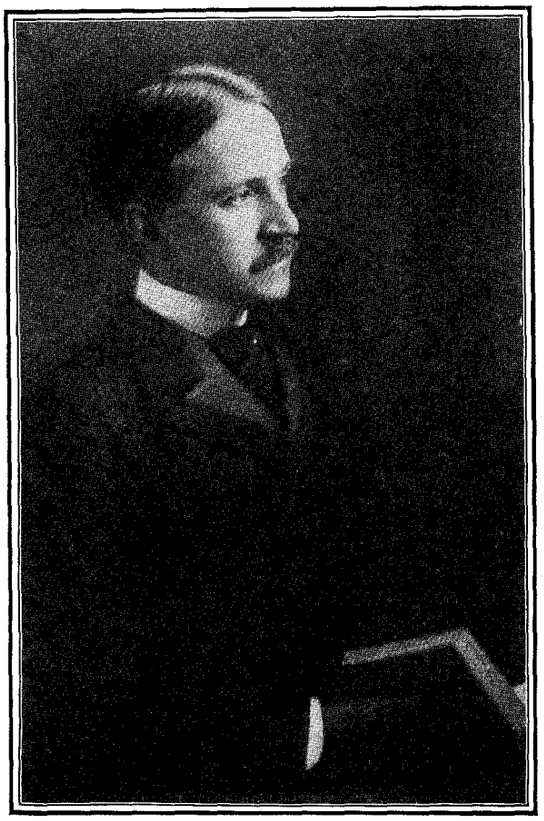
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE BIBLE A FIXED AUTHORITY?

"IT is elusive, this impersonal authoritativeness, this external authority of the Scripture. We can never get at it. We always seem to be going to come up with it, but we never do," says Prof. E. C. Moore, in his volume of Lowell Lectures, entitled "The New Testament in the Christian Church." Professor Moore discusses in the closing chapter of this book the nature and limits of authority in religion, with especial reference to the Bible, considered as a source of authority. His ultimate conclusion is that the Bible must and can be an authority only as every utterance and every institution is a real authority—namely, by the moral and spiritual force of the truth it contains. We quote further:

"Men are not generally in revolt against the authority of Scripture. It is not that they repudiate the notion of revelation and disbelieve in inspiration. This is not the case even with all those who say they do thus disbelieve. But they are under the intellectual necessity of understanding the authority of the Scripture as they understand every other authority. These facts of revelation and of inspiration must needs be brought into harmonious relation with all other facts. A man's view of God's presence and power, of God's working in these things, must needs be coherent with his views of God's presence and power, and of God's working in all things besides. It is only a period of failure of adjustment which we have been passing through. The cause of religion has lagged behind in the process of adjustment."



EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE, D.D.,
Professor of Theology in Harvard University.

The appeal from the Bible as a mere external authority, to be received without consideration of the nature of its truth or the ethic of its teaching, Professor Moore enforces as essential to the very integrity of the Protestant principle, as follows:

"In giving up to almost any extent the oracular and external theory of the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, the Roman Catholic Church gives up very little, so long as it retains the doctrine of its own infallibility and the exclusive right of the interpretation of the Scripture. But the Protestant body, in questioning, ever so little the verbal infallibility of the Scripture, in making itself in any sense the judge of that before which it yet bows as its own arbiter and judge, renounces, even tho it may be all unconsciously, every authority in matters of religion short of God Himself, and commits itself by a great act of faith to the divine principle working within humanity, to the religious instinct, to the trained intelligence, and the faithful heart of the individual man as the sole interpreter of Scripture and the only register of the influence of the spirit of God upon the life of man. But between the authority of the church as the official interpreter of the Scripture and this response in our own hearts to the spirit which is in the Scripture there is no real standing ground. The sooner we make this clear to ourselves the sooner we shall be delivered from half-way measures which are worse than no measures at all."

The essential difficulty in making the Bible an external authority, infallible for all alike, Professor Moore states in this passage:

"Even those to whose apprehension the Scripture is a binding letter, an original infallible statement, must admit that they never get beyond the question of the interpretation of that statement. It is too simple to say the Scripture says thus and thus. What does it mean by that which it thus says? And the moment we have asked that question, What does it mean? we have passed out of the realm of the external, out of the sphere of the letter and of the written oracle, into the realm of the inward and the spiritual. The only question is, Whose inward and spiritual estimate is to prevail?"

"To this question there are only two possible answers. Either this authoritative interpretation of Scripture is that of an institution, it is that of an historical tradition, it is that of a priesthood, it is that of living persons whose authority is derived from the fact that they represent that institution and tradition. But if this is the case, then we have no authority except that of the church to which belongs, on this theory, the power to interpret Scripture and to make religious deliverances of any sort. Or else, on the other hand, we must say that the authoritative interpretation of the Scripture is that which vindicates itself as true in the devout and learned thought, it is that which verifies itself in the pure conscience and the humble life of the individual believer."

The inquirer in the end must choose between the answer that Roman Catholicism gives—that the church is to determine for us the meanings of Scripture, and the answer to which he thinks not only Christ, but all the modern spirit points,—that the Bible must furnish its own interpretation by the effects of its truth directly operating on the mind of the inquirer. Between these answers there is no middle ground. It is this conviction that is fast determining the lines of the controversy within the lines of the Protestant communions. We quote in conclusion:

"This religion of the authority of the Spirit of God within men, when we shall have advanced to it, will be seen to separate us from some forms of Protestantism by a wider interval than that which separated Protestantism from Catholicism four hundred years ago. But this religion of the authority of the good and of the God working within men will be seen . . . to be a recurrence to the simplicity of that religion in which Jesus himself lived, and which the apostles propounded at the first."

Denominationalism in Universities.—President W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, declared in an address before the senior class a few days ago that the University is "no longer a Baptist institution." Most of the students and most of the professors, he said, are non-Baptists. All the buildings on the campus were paid for by people of other creeds, and $99 out of every $100, except that given by John D. Rockefeller, were contributed by non-Baptists. "Religious denominationalism in universities," he continued, "is narrow-mindedness, and the fact that the University of Chicago has broken away from this class is an evidence of its mental progress. Denominationalism may apply to small colleges, but not to large ones." In the opinion of *The Christian Worker and Evangelist* (New York), "these are the wise words of a far-seeing man. There always will be use for theological seminaries;

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but apart from these denominational schools, instruction, tho broadly Christian, should be non-sectarian; the fountains of knowledge should be uncolored by the pigments of sectarianism." The Providence *Journal* is led to offer some observations on the analogy existing between Chicago and Brown Universities:

"Outside of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions, the gifts to the Providence college have come principally from those who were not Baptists. Sayles Memorial Hall, the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, the Ladd observatory, the Bajnotti clock tower, the Sharpe Memorial organ, Wilson Hall, and other benefactions were not derived from Baptist sources. In view of President Harper's remarks, it is perhaps worth while for those who are interested in Brown to consider the advantages and disadvantages that have accrued to it from its official affiliation with the denomination to which it has yielded so great a share in its administration."

NECESSITY OF MYSTERY IN REVEALED RELIGION.

MANY people are unwilling to accept Christianity because they are unable to understand its dogmas. Their attitude, from the point of view of the modern Christian believer, is illogical and untenable. Father Searle, of the Paulist Community, New York, who deals with this question in *The Catholic World* (January), insists that the element of mystery is inherent in religion, and that faith in the incomprehensible is "an eternal necessity" for humanity. "Even in matters of pure intellect," he says, "we become conscious of limitations which seem insuperable." Is it, then, unreasonable to suppose that "there are regions of thought from which in our present state, at any rate, we are utterly excluded?" Father Searle continues:

"There are many things which children do not understand, but wish to, which we understand but can not explain to them. They are continually asking 'Why?' and 'How?' and we can give no explanation that they would understand. Fortunately they do not press their questions, but pass to something else. But, however much they might insist, or however little we could explain, we should still have to instruct them in what they ought to know.

"Is it not, then, equally probable, to say the least, that God should instruct us, His children, in some matters unintelligible to us? For it is important that we should know them. For instance . . . how necessary it is for us to know that we can save our souls if we will; and our will is free; and yet, from the very nature of God we see that He must know whether we shall actually save them or not. The two together are incomprehensible to us. The simple, easily understood doctrine would be that God predetermines the salvation or damnation of each one of us, without regard to our own actions, and that we have no chance to work out our own salvation. But if we really believed this, we would not try to save our souls or to practise virtue. Here, therefore, an incomprehensible mystery must be revealed to us, and we must believe it, or fall into despair or indifference.

"It is, then, necessary that there should be mysteries in religion. Some things we must know in order to save our souls and attain the destiny for which God has made us, which seem to our limited reason incomprehensible, or inconsistent with other things which we do know. And there are many things which, tho not absolutely necessary, it helps us to know, without understanding them.

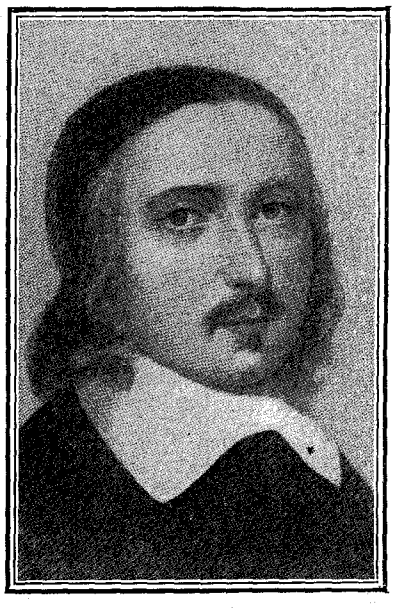
"The amount of the matter, then, would naturally be, and actually is, that God reveals to us what in His infinite wisdom He knows will be profitable for our salvation. It is, of course, probable that in some matters He may also intend simply to give us the merit of faith, which is the ground of all supernatural virtue and most pleasing to Him. But still we may say that this can not be the whole reason for His mysteries; that one great reason for His not explaining Himself is that He can not completely do so. . . . This may sound like a denial of His omnipotence, but it is not, in any proper sense. The difference between the Creator and the creature is not temporary, but eternal; not accidental, but essential. In other words, God can not do what is contrary to His own essence and His own perfection. To make us understand as He does would be to make us equal to Himself. But this can not be. God is one, there can be no other. God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, is from eternity; uncreated, and impossible to be created. The Creator can not make a creature who can know Him as He knows Himself.

"Faith in the incomprehensible is, then, in a general way, an eternal necessity for us. The finite creature must always have something beyond its reach; something for which even the light it can receive from God will not be sufficient. But that will not be a cause for discontent; for in that light it will recognize most clearly its own necessary limits. The cause of our discontent here in this matter is that we do not so clearly recognize them. It is very important that we should."

A LITERARY MAN'S ESTIMATE OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

THE present generation of religious people has probably been less accustomed to refresh itself with the reflections and rules of Jeremy Taylor than was the case with former generations. There are many, however, who will welcome Edmund Gosse's new Life of Taylor, written almost wholly from the narrative and literary point of view. Several glimpses are afforded in this book of opinions and facts of interest to the religious observer. Mr. Gosse, for instance, gives Taylor greater credit than that accorded to Milton for promoting liberty of conscience in his own age. We quote:

"In spite of the liberality shown on certain points by Cromwell, in spite of Milton's voice lifted so nobly in 'Comus' and 'Areopagatica,' in spite, too, of the glimmerings exhibited by that odd group of dissenters who were called the Independents, it can not be said that liberty of conscience, in the broad and modern sense, was brought before the minds of Englishmen until Jeremy Taylor published his 'Liberty of Prophesying.' It is an extraordinary proof of the vigor of his mind that he, of all men living, trained at Cambridge and Oxford in the very mysteries of Thorough, the *protégé* of Laud, the companion of Juxton and Sheldon, should, without passing through any violent crisis, by the sheer evolution of his piety and tenderness, have broken through the thickest crust of prejudice. This danger of being misunderstood or too well understood was extreme; and if his situation had not been eminently propitious it is probable that he could not have dared to affront the fanaticism of the age. . . . It was Taylor who first conceived of a toleration not founded upon agreement or concession, but upon a broad basis of practical piety of loyal confidence in that church which, as he says in one of his luminous phrases, is not a chimera or a shadow, but a company of men believing in Jesus Christ, and, therefore, able to trust the *bona fides* of others who approach the same truth from a different standpoint. . . . In an age altogether given up to proscription and persecution Jeremy Taylor lifted his clear voice in proof of 'the unreasonableness of proscribing to other men's faith, and the iniquity of persecuting differing opinions.'"



JEREMY TAYLOR (1613–1667),
English Bishop and Theologian; author of "Holy Living" and "Holy Dying."

Jeremy Taylor is, of course, best known for his world-famous homilies on holy living and dying. Mr. Gosse thinks that "Holy Living," while it has "parts of great passion and beauty," can not be regarded as "one of its author's principal contributions to litera-

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ture." He regards the scope of this work as "peculiarly unfavorable to a writer of Taylor's genius," and says further:

"These defects arise out of its practical merits. It is a didactic guide to the holy life. It is above all things technical. It is 'fitted to all occasions, furnished to all necessities'; it is a guide to perfection, a map of all the virtues pushed to their most inaccessible altitude. The author admits no excuse for any kind of frailty; he pleads throughout for the most austere and lofty practise as if it were easily to be obtained. His ideal saint walks in spotless glory along the mountaintops, stepping upon virgin snow. . . This is a point of view which may lend itself to admirable effects in the hands of a theological philosopher, but this Jeremy Taylor was not. He was a very great writer, but it will scarcely be pretended that he was a great thinker."

Contrary to the generally accepted view of the two books, Mr. Gosse regards "Holy Dying" as Taylor's masterpiece. Between the two he sees "all the difference which there must be between a piece of task work, honestly and competently performed, and a product of vehement inspiration." He points out that Taylor wrote "Holy Dying" after undergoing deep emotional experiences of his own. "It was an observation of what his own heart had throbbed with in agony and terror and incurable regret." Mr. Gosse calls this work "one of the most beautiful prose compositions of the seventeenth century, a threnody palpitating with enthusiasm and emotion."

A NEW-TESTAMENT ORATORIO.

WHEN Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" was produced in England four years ago, it was hailed by several critics as the greatest oratorio since the days of Mendelssohn. The same composer's new oratorio, "The Apostles," which was first heard at the Birmingham Festival last October, and was presented in New York a few days ago under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, has also evoked expressions of glowing eulogy. One English writer compares it with Wagner's "Parsifal," and declares that it is "not only a masterpiece, but an epoch-making work in the history of oratorio"; while another has gone so far as to say that it is "an invaluable contribution to the art of the world; a score of pure gold throughout—a work so great, so remote from the common things of the earth, that to follow the composer into the distant fastnesses of his mind is, at all events on first hearing, something of a heroic virtue." The American critics, however, are by no means so enthusiastic. They concede, for the most part, the high intellectuality and striking originality of the work, but also emphasize its obscurity and incoherence, and generally take the view that it does not fulfil the promise of "The Dream of Gerontius."

Quite apart from its musical value, "The Apostles" has considerable religious interest. Dr. Elgar, as is well known, is a devout Roman Catholic. His libretto is chosen entirely from the words of the Bible, and his declared intention was "to compose an oratorio which should embody the calling of the apostles, their teaching, and their mission, culminating in the establishment of the church among the Gentiles." Only the first part of this scheme has as yet been realized. The following outline of the motive of the work is quoted from an article by Don Anselm Burge in the London *Tablet*:

"It opens with the theme representing the Spirit of the Lord resting upon Jesus, at the beginning of his ministry. We are next introduced to the scene on the mountainside, while the orchestra represents the lonely spot, the wailing of the wind, the prayer of Christ for the foundation of his church. Morn is ushered in with the horn-notes of the Jewish shofar, the morning sacrifice begins, and Jesus descends from the mountain. He chooses his apostles, who manifest in joyous strains their love and devotion to their master. Following St. Luke, the composer represents our Lord teaching the eight beatitudes by the wayside, and the dialogue at this point between Christ and his apostles is invested with a calm and dignity which is most impressive. With a pardonable liberty he pictures, in the next number, Mary Magdalen in her home on the lake of Galilee given up to sorrow and repentance. In the midst of her prayer she suddenly sees a bark tossed by the storm and one walking on the water. The occupants of the boat are in terror, but Peter requests to be allowed to go to his Lord. She sees him sinking in the waves and hears his piercing cry, 'Lord, save me, I perish!' The storm is suddenly stilled, Jesus enters the boat, and Magdalen remarks with wonder, 'They adore him.' There can be no doubt as to the daring of a composer who ventures to paint such a scene in music, but Dr. Elgar has done it successfully. A short scene in Cesarea Philippi follows, where the noble confession of Peter and his appointment as foundation of the church are described. This completes the first half of the oratorio and closes with a noble chorus, 'Turn ye to the stronghold,' quite in the classical style, with a graceful fugal movement for an episode.

EDWARD ELGAR,
Roman Catholic composer, whose new oratorio, "The Apostles," is declared to be "an epoch-making work."

"The second part opens with the betrayal and capture of Jesus, and now Judas Iscariot becomes a prominent figure, anxious to secure the silver, but confident that Jesus will easily deliver himself from the snares of his enemies. This scene is marked with a martial character, which, however, never approaches the vulgar. Peter's denial is very strikingly described. Then follows one of the most remarkable pieces of writing in the work. It is an unaccompanied quartet for female voices on the words, 'And the Lord turned and looked on Peter, and he went out and wept bitterly.' When we bear in mind how feeble a vehicle of expression is the female quartet, we are amazed at the power of the master that can in this quartet create such an overwhelming sense of sorrow and pity with such materials. There is nothing like it, as far as we know, in the whole course of English oratorio. The despair and death of Judas is one of the prominent features of the work. Following St. Thomas, Dr. Elgar takes the view that Judas firmly believed that our Lord would, as he had previously done, give the slip to all his enemies' devices. That there was much that was noble in his nature was revealed by his sorrow and despair that he had 'shed innocent blood.' In the oratorio he is represented as entering the temple and interrupting the service by throwing down his pieces of silver. The priests spurn him, and the clouds begin to gather round the outcast. He hears in the distance the shouts of the mob, 'Crucify him!' gradually gathering in intensity until they goad the alien apostle to madness and despair. . . . A short but plaintive and touching dialogue follows between the Blessed Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross, and then we are introduced to the Easter morning. It is impossible to describe the charm, the lightness, and simplicity of the angels' message, 'He is risen, he is not here.' It came upon us with all the innocence and brightness of a Pre-Raphaelite painting. The *finale* represents the scene of the ascension; the angels are filling the heavens with their alleluias, the disciples on earth are pouring out a fervent prayer, 'Give us one heart and one way,' while another choir of angels chant the prayer of Christ, 'Holy Father, keep them whom Thou hast given me.' Such a complex combination of themes and voices would prove too formidable for most composers, but it seems to come quite naturally to Elgar. The great composer interrupts the great chorus for a moment by picturing the angels looking with reverent wonder at the sacred stigmata of the ascending Savior and asking, 'What are these wounds in thy hands?' Then the full chorus resumes its majestic march, soaring higher and higher to sonorous bursts of song, while the trum-

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pets thunder out a triumphant strain. Gradually the alleluias grow fainter and fainter, and the voices of the disciples gently fade away into silence."

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

DR. H. K. CARROLL'S annual budget of church statistics appears this year, as usual, in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), and reveals one novel feature. While the net gains of communicants for 1903 are considerably less than in 1902, those of ministers and churches are much greater. Dr. Carroll is at a loss to explain this "strange fact." The increase of ministers in 1902, as he points out, was 1,339; last year it was 2,340—over fifty per cent. advance. The increase of churches in 1902 was 1,217; last year it was 2,647—more than a hundred per cent. gain. The complete table, showing figures for all denominations, is appended:

Denominations.	Summary for 1903.			Net Gains for 1903.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,556	2,377	89,476	2	*d*25	*d*9,011
Baptists (13 bodies)	35,829	31,492	4,725,775	265	333	61,146
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	151	108	3,605			
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661			
Catholics (8 bodies)	13,422	11,185	9,891,869	346	188	166,110
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491			
Chinese Temples	.....	47				
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277			
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	197	*d*177	4,390
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	49	60	
Christian Missionary Assn.	10	13	754			
Christian Scientists	1,118	559	60,283	102	51	8,675
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	460	580	38,000			
Church of the New Jerusalem	143	144	7,969	*d*6	*d*13	77
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084			
Congregationalists	6,213	5,891	659,704	198	70	6,855
Disciples of Christ	6,567	11,157	1,235,798	90	200	28,421
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,261	1,171	115,194	181	100	9,000
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,415	2,642	162,998	*d*6	163	962
Friends (4 bodies)	1,354	1,093	116,555	.....	.....	*d*1,751
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340			
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000			
German Evangelical Synod	945	1,213	209,791	5	34	635
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000			
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,525	1,324	342,072	25	14	1,572
Lutherans (22 bodies)	7,343	12,275	1,715,910	232	475	36,567
Swedish Evangelical Miss. Covenant (Waldenstromians)	291	307	33,400	17	16	1,300
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,138	673	59,892	26	.....	618
Methodists (17 bodies)	39,634	57,572	6,192,494	374	753	112,946
Moravians	127	115	16,095	1	9	590
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,393	15,452	1,661,522	186	137	26,506
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,150	6,867	782,543	79	142	15,209
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,919	2,491	390,578	13	17	5,540
Salvation Army	2,361	696	25,009	*d*149	81	2,475
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	306			
Social Brethren	17	20	913			
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	4	1,500			
Spiritualists	.....	334	45,030			
Theosophical Society	.....	70	1,900	.....	*d*1	271
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,368	4,861	280,114	20	6	2,762
Unitarians	540	452	71,000			
Universalists	734	786	53,538	*d*16	14	594
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126			
Grand total in 1903	149,963	196,719	29,323,158	2,340	2,647	482,459
Grand total in 1902	147,732	194,072	28,840,699	1,339	1,217	555,414

d, Decrease.

These figures make it evident that the Roman Catholic Church is more than holding its own, and the Roman Catholic gain in communicants (166,010) is considerably the largest on the list. Roman Catholics themselves claim a much larger membership and net gain than those with which Dr. Carroll credits them, and the latest official Catholic directory states the number of persons in the United States in communion with the Roman Catholic Church as 11,887,317. The next largest gain in communicants during 1903 is reported, curiously enough, by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Southern Baptists stand third with 40,000. In regard to the growth of Mr. Dowie's following and of the Christian Scientists, Dr. Carroll has this to say:

"For several years General Overseer Dowie has refused information as to the statistics of the Christian Catholic Church. The figures given for ministers and churches this year were obtained from *Leaves of Healing* for March 7, 1903. They show an increase in these two items over the figures previously given. There is published in every issue of the above-named organ of the movement a list of those who have been baptized by trine immersion from the beginning, December 14, 1897. The issue for December 19, 1903, gives the total as 17,466. This includes those baptized at 'headquarters' and those baptized elsewhere as well. As trine immersion is one of the conditions of reception to membership, it would appear that the estimate of 40,000 communicants must be a maximum figure. . . . . .

"Christian Science statistics given this year are believed to be fairly accurate, especially those for ministers and churches. Those for members are subject to correction. The mother church in Boston reported November 3, 1903, 28,374 members, a gain of over 3,154 the past year. Of the 559 other churches, 527 reported last June 31,909 members. But many members of the mother church are also members of other churches, so that it is hardly possible, I am informed, to ascertain the exact number of members in the United States."

The table showing the order of denominational families is as follows:

Denominational Families.	Rank in 1903.	Communicants.	Rank in 1890.	Communicants.
Catholic	1	9,891,869	1	6,257,871
Methodist	2	6,192,494	2	4,589,284
Baptist	3	4,725,175	3	3,717,969
Lutheran	4	1,715,910	5	1,231,072
Presbyterian	5	1,661,522	4	1,278,332
Episcopal	6	782,543	6	540,509
Reformed	7	390,578	7	309,458
Latter-Day Saints	8	342,072	9	166,126
United Brethren	9	280,114	8	225,281
Evangelical Bodies	10	162,993	10	133,313
Jewish	11	143,000	11	130,406
Friends	12	116,555	12	107,208
Dunkards	13	115,194	13	73,795
Adventists	14	89,476	14	60,491
Mennonites	15	59,892	15	41,541

Most of the church papers seem to be well satisfied with the showing made. "The fact that in round numbers 29,000,000 of our population are ranked as bearing the name of Christ," says *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg), "is a very impressive one." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), however, declares:

"It is again cause for regret that the net gain in membership in all denominations should average less than two per cent. In various quarters contrasts have been drawn between the small additions to the roll and an increase in giving. Thus the Methodists rejoiced in their success in raising twenty million dollars to celebrate the opening of the new century, but failed in the attempt to add two million to their numbers. The situation everywhere emphasizes the urgent need of more earnest prayer and work for the winning of more followers to the Master."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Bible is "the worst printed book in the world," said Prof. Richard G. Moulton, in one of his recent Boston lectures. "It is well printed," he added, "as regards type, paper, and binding, but in it all literary forms have been destroyed. The revised version is but a step in the direction of true literary form. The version of the future will have to do with producing the true literary form."

A RECTOR of an Episcopal church in Birmingham, England, Mr. Beeby, wrote an article for *The Hibbert Journal* (October) in which he virtually repudiated the doctrine of the virgin birth of Christ. His resignation was demanded and accepted by his bishop, Dr. Gore, and he has declared that he will not attempt to continue official service in the church. The rector has found an unexpected champion in Canon Henson, of Westminster, who accuses Bishop Gore of persecution and "resuscitated bigotry," and declares that many of the clergy are not able to assent to all the statements in the creeds of the church. "A controversy which has long been impending and which prudent men in the Anglican Church would gladly postpone," observes the Boston *Congregationalist*, "seems to have forced its way to the front. The question must ultimately be settled whether the creeds and the Book of Common Prayer shall be revised or wide latitude as to belief in them shall be allowed to the teachers of the church."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE FAR EAST.

THE tactical purpose prompting Japan to begin the war with an attack upon the Russian fleet at Port Arthur must have been to prevent interference with Japan's base of supplies while the Mikado's troops were pouring into Korea. This is a conclusion upon which the London *Mail* and the London *Telegraph* appear to be in substantial agreement. "If there is one principle of national strategy more pregnant with meaning than another for an insular state," declares the London *Times*, "it is that which affirms and reiterates the danger of the despatch of military forces across waters not thoroughly cleared of hostile ships. . . . It is obvious that, until the Russian ships are sunk, captured, or shut up in their ports with their wings effectually clipped, there can be no security for the sea communications of an expeditionary force, and that instinctive apprehension of ever-present risk must haunt the mind of the Japanese army commander until this ghost is finally laid."

So far, the naval engagements in Far Eastern waters seem to confirm in somewhat striking fashion the forecasts of the many London organs which for weeks past have asserted that Japan, in her own seas, is superior to Russia. "Russia," the London *Times* thinks, "has made the mistake with regard to the Japanese that Napoleon made concerning the Czar Alexander and his Russians in 1812—it underrated their tenacity and misread their character." A naval expert writes in the same London daily:

"In another respect the Russians are faced by a serious difficulty. The plant, machinery, and docking facilities are entirely inadequate for the ordinary repair and maintenance of their fleet. . . . The docks at Port Arthur are not yet fully complete, and those at Vladivostok will be shut in by ice during the winter. In their well-equipped naval bases the Japanese possess a factor which must be of great importance in a naval war.

"Of the *personnel* of the Russian fleet it can only be said for certain that it is entirely lacking in experience of war, and that, its training having been mainly carried out in the Baltic, the conditions can not have been entirely favorable. The discipline on board Russian ships is reported to be good, and the men are said to be tolerable marksmen. The officers are very keen about their work, but the sentiments they inspire in their men are not entirely conducive of that mutual confidence which should exist between the forceastle and the quarter-deck. Altogether, while it may be said that the stuff of which the Russian sailor is made is excellent, it must lack both training and experience.

"When once the sea is clear, she [Japan] has exceptional facilities by which she can rapidly embark a large expeditionary force. She has three harbors well connected with the interior by railway; and, if she has selected harbors for disembarkation in either the Yellow or Japan seas, and can maintain her sea communication, she should be able to land an expeditionary force superior to any force that Russia by means of her land communications can concentrate against her in four months. It must be remembered that not only will Russia be operating in a country the friendliness of which is doubtful and will have to be maintained by the presence of garrison troops, but her land communication, upon study, does not seem to be the same military asset that so many would have us believe. It can in no wise compare with the short sea transport of the Japanese, provided the latter can keep the seaway open. The Transsiberian Railway is but a single line, and the best single line, with enlarged and constant sidings, under the most skilful manipulation, would not serve for the maintenance of more than 100,000 men. The Siberian Railway has stations and sidings about twenty-five miles apart, is very flimsy in structure, and Russian railway management is notoriously inefficient. Over and above this, the railway is extremely vulnerable. To protect it adequately would eat up almost as many men as it could at a European computation, in the present circumstances, supply. It can not be supposed that this has escaped the perspicacity of the Japanese, and their agents may be expected to find ample means of constantly wrecking the most vulnerable portions of the railway. But, even if it were to remain intact, the question of transport after rail head is reached is one which will prevent the Russians from pouring vast forces into Manchuria. This transport difficulty is possibly the greatest with which the Russian army in these regions has to contend."

Commenting editorially upon all this, the London *Times* says that on land "a struggle between these two Powers might not be decisive for a long time." It forms a rather poor opinion of Admiral Alexeieff. "The conclusion is forced upon us that the Russian viceroy in the Far East has been surprised *en flagrant delit de concentration* (in gross neglect as regards facilities for transportation and for mobilization), and that the immediate military outlook for Russia is cheerless, containing little but the prospects of unbalanced risks." This depreciation of the ability of Admiral Alexeieff is in harmony with what has been said for a long time past by certain newspapers on the continent of Europe outside of France. The Berlin *Vorwärts* and the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) have intimated in more or less oracular language that something very like a feud is raging in military circles at St. Petersburg. The German daily would appear to suspect that this feud led to the retirement last October of Russia's greatest living soldier, General Dragomiroff. The retirement created a decided military sensation throughout Europe at the time, and the news that the Czar has now sent for the general inspires comment. "Of all the modern generals of Russia," thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "Dragomiroff was, with Skobeloff, the one of whom most was expected." It is unable to account for his retirement last October. "He was not affected, as a French general might be, by the inexorable limit of age." The *Figaro* (Paris), while careful, like all more or less official French papers, to say nothing calculated to hurt the feelings of "the friendly and allied nation," ventures to feel surprised that Dragomiroff is in his present position. "Age has not worn him out. His ardor and his magnificent intelligence are as keen as ever." Other newspapers account for the Russian military situation on the basis of the alleged factions among the higher officers. *The Standard* (London) remarks, however, that "the great general in Russia is viewed askance at court when the war is over, and with the rout of the enemy his career may be said to end. . . . If one may hazard a conjecture as to the cause of this unvarying phenomenon in Russia, it is that the army is the prop of the aristocracy, and the court party of all times has been deeply jealous of Russia's great generals." But Russia evidently needs great generals just now, if any inference may be drawn from what is said of her immediate military problem by the well-informed expert who discusses the subject in the London *Times*:

"The Russian Minister for War, General Kuropatkin, is a man well versed in the intricate details of supply and administration, and no one better than Skobeloff's erstwhile brilliant lieutenant can reckon up all that an army in the field requires to draw from its base in time of war, all, in fact, that is contained in that word of evil omen—communications. The supply of 200,000 Russian troops on the Pacific littoral, at a distance of 5,000 miles from the center of the empire, by means of a poorly constructed single line of rail, cut into two parts by Lake Baikal, is a truly stupendous task, from which the stoutest heart of the most accomplished quartermaster-general might well recoil appalled. If we recall that it takes a month to send a battalion from Moscow to Port Arthur, and then proceed to calculate the average daily wants of the army in the way of stores, supplies, ammunition, and material, the strain it will entail on the traffic, and the insecurity of the line itself, we shall thank heaven that we are a maritime nation, and that our grand lines of communication pass by way of the sea. . . . We shall probably be ready, after making such calculations, to concur with the estimate of the Japanese staff, that 250,000 men is the *maximum* number of Russian troops that can be kept alive and efficient by means of the Transsiberian, at the outside, and under wholly favorable conditions both of traffic and of security. Let us consider, again, what pressing claims will be made upon the railway for the transport of naval stores, and eventually of coal. . . . It is evident that the naval service alone will desire to usurp a very large share of the traffic. But the railway is in the hands of the army, and the two services in Russia stand even farther apart from

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each other than they do elsewhere. The situation is thus one of great complexity, and, whether the viceroy admiral restricts himself to politics or assumes the command of the army, his position remains that of a fish removed from its native element.

"After all, Russia is fighting for its dinner and Japan for its life. It is reasonable that Japan, which has organized all its forces on sea and land with the single purpose of the campaign now impending, should have more accurately studied the conditions and weighed the chances than even mighty Russia, with its attention distracted by many anxieties and its best brains employed upon all sorts of other problems having no connection whatever with the subject in hand. How Russia proposes to emerge from the hopeless quagmire into which it has been plunged by lack of foresight it will be for the future to show."

The collapse of the Russian navy can scarcely be a subject of surprise to the London *Standard*, which for weeks past has been publishing a series of articles from its noted naval correspondent, who among other things observed:

"The Russian fleet has seen no fighting with an equal foe for two centuries past—not since the days of Peter the Great. Her naval officers, up to quite recent years, put in their service comfortably on shore, only making little trips about the coast, with an occasional voyage to the Far East, in order to qualify for the pension and steps in rank given for 'sea service.' It was not until last year that Russia took measures to secure the best engineers for her navy, and encouraged trained men to volunteer for that branch in place of entering the army for their compulsory service. In spite of all efforts to revive something like a naval past, Russia can point only to two occasions in modern history when her ships were in action. One was the annihilation of the Turkish squadron at Sinope, where the number of vessels was equal; but whereas the Russians had ships of the line, the Turks had only a frigate or two and a lot of small fry. The other occasion was in the Crimean war, when the Black Sea fleet did Russia excellent service, but hardly of the kind usually demanded from an imperial navy, when she sunk her finest ships like coal barges to block the entrance to Sebastopol. Of the use of that extremely nice complication of scientific mechanism, the modern battle-ship, the Russians have absolutely no experience in action. The Russian is by nature the reverse of 'accurate,' and tho the naval officers are largely recruited from non-Russian elements, yet the men behind the gun are Russians of the Russians. In every respect the 'personal equation' most decidedly favors the Japanese. There is good authority for the statement that Russia's finest modern ships, built abroad and not in Russia, tho they may pass the most severe and perfectly honest tests for speed in the country of their birth, invariably lose from one to three knots of that speed in the hands of the Russian engineers and stokers. About another knot must be taken off for the dirty condition of the hull after the unavoidable trip round the world to reach Chinese waters. And Russia has not dock accommodation to cope with the needs of her growing fleet anywhere outside her European waters."

JAPAN'S STRENGTH AT SEA.

Date.		Tons.	Knots.	Guns.	Crew.
	BATTLE-SHIPS.				
1896..	Fuji	12,470	19	4 12in., 10 6in., 20 3pr., 4 4½pr.	600
1896..	Yashima	12,300	19	4 12in., 10 6in., 20 3pr., 4 4½pr.	600
1898..	Shikishima	14.850	18½	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 machine	741
1899..	Asahi	15,000	18	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	750
1899..	Hatsuse	15,000	20	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	741
1900..	Mikasa	14,500	18½	4 12in., 14 6in., 20 12pr., 8 3pr., 4 2½pr.	935
	ARMORED CRUISERS.				
1899..	Asama	9,750	22¾	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	482
1899..	Tokiwa	9,750	23	4 8in , 14 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	500
1901..	Azuma	9,436	20	4 8in., 12 6in., 12 3in., 12 1 8in.	482
1901 .	Yakumo	9,850	20	4 8in., 12 6in., 12 12pr., 7 2½pr.	500
1901..	Idzuma	9,906	21½	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 8 2½pr.	672
1902..	Iwate	9,906	21½	4 8in., 14 6in., 12 12pr., 8 2½pr.	672
1903..	Nisshin*	7,700	20	4 8in., 14 6in., 18 smaller	510
1902..	Kasuga*	7,700	20	1 10in., 2 8in., 14 6in., and 18 smaller	510
	CRUISERS.				
1899..	Chitose	4.700	22½	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 2 6pr., 2 2½pr.	405
1898..	Kasagi	5.416	22½	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 6 1 8in.	405
1898..	Takasago	4,160	23	2 8in., 10 4.7in., 12 12pr., 6 2½pr.	
1893..	Yoshino	4,180	23	4 6in., 8 4.7in., 23 3pr.	300
1897..	Akashi	2,800	20	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 12 3pr., 4 machine	
1895..	Suma	2,700	20	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 12 3pr., 4 machine	
1885..	Takachiho	3,709	18½	2 10.2in , 6 5.9in., 2 3pr., 10 machine	365
1885..	Naniwa	3,709	18½	2 10.2in., 6 5.9in , 2 3pr., 10 machine	350
1890..	Matsushima	4.278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4 7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 6 machine	350
1891..	Hashidate	4,278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4.7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 2 2½pr.	405
1889..	Itsukushima	4,278	16	1 12.5in., 11 4.7in., 5 6pr., 11 3pr., 6 machine	350
1892..	Akitsushima	3,172	19	4 6in., 6 4.7in., 10 3pr.	330
1883..	Idzumi	2,967	17	2 6in., 6 4.7in., 6 6pr., 2 machine	300
1902..	Niitaka	3,420	20	6 6in , 10 3in., 4 2½pr.	
1902..	Tsushima	3,420	20	6 6in., 10 3in., 4 2½pr.	
1895..	San Yen	2,300	14½	2 8.2in., 1 5.9in., 4 smaller, 10 machine	200
	And several smaller cruisers.				

Gunboats and destroyers 24
First-class torpedo-boats 38
Second and third-class torpedo-boats 39

*These two armored cruisers, recently purchased from Italy, were formerly called Moreno and Rivadavia respectively.

"In any war she might have to wage," according to a writer in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "the advantages should be all on the side of the Japanese navy. Japan's fleet is homogeneous, new, well-equipped, and for naval bases possesses fortified ports in home waters. She can repair her disabled vessels in her own dockyards, all of which are thoroughly modern." The above table is from the London *News*.

THE WAR AND THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

FRANCE has still to indicate authoritatively what course she proposes to pursue should her ally, Russia, suffer further reverses at the hands of Japan. The *Temps* (Paris) is the recognized organ of the French Foreign Office, and the utterances of that paper as yet throw no light on the question. *The Morning Post* (London) thinks the war between Japan and Russia will be allowed to go on for the present without active intervention from any of the great Powers, because "there is no single Power which, in conjunction with Russia, can afford to face the British navy." But to *The National Review* (London) the situation seems "somewhat more complicated," for "there is reason to believe that some occult understanding already exists between Germany and Russia," the former Power being deemed by this observer "a mere satrapy" of the latter where diplomacy is concerned. France also inspires uneasiness, in spite of certain assurances that she will keep out of the contest:

"It is an axiom that war always produces surprises, and no one can say confidently what might be the effect on the French public, which has an immense material stake in Russia—quite apart from very strong popular feeling in France in favor of her ally—supposing Japan were palpably getting the best of it. The position of any Parisian cabinet would in such a contingency become exceedingly difficult, all the more as Germany would exploit the crisis by making the running with Russia, while the Nationalist opposition in France, which is always formidable during international crises, would endeavor to stampede the republic into a war which would in any event put an end to a hated *régime*. These combined factors might be too strong for any Government, however pacific, and France might, therefore, find herself sucked into a war, even tho her intervention on the side of Russia *ipso facto* compelled us to plunge in as the ally of Japan."

The statement that Germany has any motive whatever for interference is denied in positive language by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is supposed to speak with the voice of the Foreign Office in Emperor William's capital, by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the great champion of the so-called "Bismarckian diplomacy," by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, a semi-official organ, and by many other important papers in the empire. But the last-named journal does aver that should German interests be imperiled by the progress of events, "those interests will not be permitted to suffer without protest." The same thing is said with more candor by the news-sheet *Political Correspondence* (Berlin), a paper which is known to be in touch with German diplomacy. "It is by no means customary to contract an obligation of neutrality when two of our friends come to blows," it observes, "nor could such a guarantee

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be given either by Germany or by any other Power because at the present moment nobody is in a position to foresee what political constellations might be brought together in the course of a great war. It stands to reason that a Power not allied to either of the fighting parties will find it necessary and desirable to adjust its political moves to the respective changes of the situation." Other utterances of a similar kind are being widely quoted in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), *The Standard* (London), *The Telegraph* (London), and *The Times* (London) as evidence of the suspected anti-British agreement between Berlin and St. Petersburg. According to London papers, Russia has sent all her big war-ships to the vicinity of action, leaving the Baltic practically unprotected. "She has ceased to make any pretense of retaining naval supremacy in the Baltic," declares the London *News*, "and even the fleets of Norway and Sweden would be able to cope with her there, while Germany holds the undoubted pre-eminence." This means, according to the London view, that Germany has promised to protect Baltic and North Sea waters in the interest of Russia, an interpretation of the situation which much surprises the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The German daily thus outlines the diplomatic problems of the war:

"England, playing the part of war provoker in fidelity to her traditions, is naturally exploiting the events in the Far East to her own advantage. At the same time she is striving to influence the progress of affairs in such a way that the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall not become effective. In any circumstances she will not be drawn too near the line of fire as the comrade in arms of Japan. The London Government enjoys over the French cabinet the great advantage that by the fifth article of the Anglo-Japanese treaty Great Britain and Japan will communicate with one another fully and frankly whenever in their opinion their mutual interests are in jeopardy. The republic is not in this position. It may, indeed, be assumed that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs is kept posted by the Government on the Neva on all important points in its difficulty with Japan. At the same time the Dual Alliance does not identify the interests of its members in Asia. This is certainly an advantage for France, who for the moment need not fear being dragged into the belligerent maelstrom in Chinese-Japanese waters.

"But notwithstanding all this, diplomatic circles in Paris manifest an increasing anxiety. News of the utmost gravity comes out of the Far East, and there is still ignorance in the public mind regarding the extent to which France may become involved."

This view seems directly at variance with that of the well-posted correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris. He speaks of "a prevalent opinion that no French Government could induce the Chambers . . . to sanction armed intervention."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.

Date.		Tons.	Knots.	Guns.	Crew.
	BATTLESHIPS.				
1894..	Petropavlovsk.....	10,960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	700
1894..	*Poltava*.	10.960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	700
1895..	Sevastopol.....	10.960	17	4 12in., 7 6in., 8 Q.F., 6 machine.....	325
1898..	Peresviet	12,674	19	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 .in., 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in.....	732
1900..	*Pobieda*	12,674	19	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 3in , 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in.....	732
1900..	*Retvizan*	12,700	18	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 3pr., 6 1pr.	
1901..	*Tsarevitch*	13,110	18	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 1.8in., 6 1.4in., 4M., 2 light.....	732
1901..	Oslabya.....	12,674	18	4 10in., 11 6in , 16 3in., 10 1.8in., 17 1.4in., 2 light	732
1895..	Navarin.....	10,206	16	4 12in., 8 6in., 14 Q.F., 4 light.....	630
	ARMORED CRUISERS.				
1900..	*Gromoboi*.....	12,364	20	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4.7in., 20 3in., 26 Q.F. and M..	814
1895..	*Rurik*	10.923	18½	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4.7in., 18 Q.F. and M.....	768
1898..	*Rossia*.....	12.200	20	4 8in , 16 6in., 12 3in., 36 Q.F. and M.....	725
1901..	*Askold*.....	6,100	24	12 6in., 12 3in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 2 machine.....	500
1902..	Bayan.....	7,800	22	2 8in., 8 6in., 20 2.9in., 7 1.8in.	
1885..	Dmitri Donsky.....	5,882	16½	6 6in., 10 4.7in., 16 Q.F. and M., 4 light guns..	510
1902..	Aurora.....	6,630	20	8 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in.....	422
1893..	Gremiastchy	1,500	15	1 9in., 1 6in., 10 Q.F.....	142
1894..	Otvazny	1,500	15½	1 9in., 1 6in., 10 Q.F.....	142
1903..	Almaz	2,385	19	6 4.7in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 3 M.	
	CRUISERS.				
	Novik.....	3.200	16½	8 8in., 10 6in.....	315
1902..	*Bogatyr*	6,750	23½	12 6in., 12 3in., 6 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 2 M.....	580
1902..	*Diana*.....	6.630	20	6 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in.....	422
1902..	*Pallada*	6.630	20	6 6in., 20 3in., 8 1.4in.....	422
1900..	*Varyag*.....	6,500	23	12 6in., 12 3in., 6 1 4in.....	571
1879..	Zabyaka.....	1.234	..	6 Q.F., 4 M , 5 light, 14½, ...	172
1902..	*Boyarin*.....	3,200	..	6 4.7in., 8 1.8in., 2 1.4in., 3 machine.....	334
1889..	Admiral Kornloff ...	5,000	17½	2 8in., 14 6in., 6 1.8in., 6 1.4in., 5 light.....	425

Destroyers and torpedo-boats 27

Names in italics are those of vessels *reported* to be damaged by the Japanese.

"It is not at all easy to get a reliable account of the naval forces of Russia in Far Eastern waters," says the London *News*, from which the above table is taken. "Conflicting rumors have reached this country concerning the movements of Russian vessels in the East," declares the London *Times*, "but, until proof is given to the contrary, we are justified in assuming that no material change has been made in Russian dispositions, and that the main battle fleet remains based on Port Arthur."

CONTRABAND OF WAR AND THE RIGHT TO COAL.

SHORTLY before the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan there were intimations in certain English newspapers that Russia might find herself involved with one or two of the great Powers if she undertook to stop neutral vessels on the high seas in a search for contraband of war. "Russian cruisers may seek in vain for the enemy's ships and find nothing on the waters but vessels making for Japan under the flags of neutrals whose ideas of contraband of war may not accord with the Russian views," as the London *Times* expressed it. "Commerce raiding is an engaging trade, and it is no offense to the Russian navy to suggest that all ranks may find prize money a great attraction, since even more famous navies have aforetime fallen victims to its insidious charms." A writer in the *Figaro* (Paris) thinks the navy of Japan is the one to look to itself in this particular. It was pointed out that the great Powers are all well represented in Far Eastern waters, a fact which should modify Japanese eagerness for contraband. A British organ, published almost at the seat of war, *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe), has thought the subject sufficiently important to devote four pages to it. We quote:

"As every one is aware, when hostilities break out between two nations, and a state of war has been declared to exist, or a declaration of war made, the war-ships of the belligerents have the right to stop vessels on the high seas, even when flying a neutral flag, in order to examine them and ascertain whether the goods carried are contraband of war and intended for the enemy's ports. . . . Such visit and search, says Dr. Barclay, the international jurist, must be effected at every stage with as much consideration as possible. The visiting officer first examines the ship's papers, and if not satisfied proceeds to examine and search the ship, having the right to inspect any lockers, stores, or boxes. Should the examination result in the discovery of any suspicious circumstances, the vessel may be detained; but few naval officers would be likely to proceed to this length unless the suspicion were very grave, as, if the suspicion could not be eventually justified, compensation would under international law be due for the detention. 'The consequences of carrying contraband of war are capture, trial by a belligerent prize court, and possible confiscation of the ship and cargo, or of the cargo alone, or of a part of the cargo, according to the facts of the case.'

"Some difference of opinion has existed as to whether mail steamers of neutral Powers, which have a semi-official character, may be subjected to search by a belligerent."

As regards the liability of merchant ships to search and seizure, our authority says "it has been held by international jurists that no purely mercantile transactions are considered a violation of neu-

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trality," and "an individual who undertakes to sell contraband of war to a belligerent does so at his own risk, and the country of which he is a subject or citizen is not involved, and is not necessarily called upon to inflict punishment." It is the coal question, we read further, "that is likely to loom very large":

"The northern Power has no means of replenishing its stock in the Far East. She may obtain some assistance from France, which also refuses to recognize the classing of coal as contraband, but of course any cargoes sent from Tongking might be seized and confiscated by the Japanese. It may be pointed out that during the war of 1870 the French and German war-ships were only allowed at English ports to take coal to return to a French or German port respectively, while in 1885, during the state of war that existed between France and China Great Britain applied the same rule at Hongkong and Singapore. If this rule is observed in the case of hostilities between Japan and Russia, however, somewhat curious results will come about. Russian war-ships might cruise between Hongkong and Singapore, with the object of stopping and searching merchant vessels voyaging to Japan, and yet they would have the right to enter either Singapore or Hongkong at any time and take sufficient coal to carry them back to Port Arthur as the nearest Russian port, which in the case of Singapore would mean coal sufficient to last for ten days. Then, having obtained the coal required, the vessel could go out on a cruise to look for vessels bound for Japan, and come in again when the coal was exhausted. Japanese war-ships, on the other hand, would only have the right to take sufficient coal at Hongkong or Singapore to carry them to a port in Formosa, thus receiving a very much less supply than the Russian vessels. Probably the rule will be modified under the special circumstances of the present case, and either coal refused altogether to belligerent vessels, or an arrangement made by which the war-ships of the two combatants will be supplied with an equal quantity."

HOW ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF COULD REINFORCE HIS FLEET.

RUSSIA'S viceroy in the Far East is in a position to reinforce his fleet, altho the difficulties in the way are not to be disregarded, according to *The St. James's Gazette* (London), which has made a very elaborate study of the subject. In the first place, we read, Russia has the following battle-ships completing:

Ship.	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
Alexander III.	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Borodino	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Kniaz Suvaroff	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Orel	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
Slava	13,600	18.0	4 12-in., 12 6-in.

"None of these are, however, immediately available. Of older, but yet to some degree effective, ships she has:

Ship.	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
Alexander II.	9,926	16.5	2 12-in., 4 9-in., 8 6-in.
Sissoi Veliky	8,886	16.0	4 12-in., 8 6-in.

"We have left the Black Sea fleet out of the account, also two old ships of less than 15-knot speed. The *Sissoi Veliky* might be left out of account also, seeing her coal supply is only 550 tons.

"As regards cruisers, Russia could reinforce with the following:

Ship: Armored—	Displacement.	Speed.	Armament.
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,524	16.7	8 8-in., 10 6-in.
Pamiat-Azova (?)	6,675	18.5	2 8-in., 13 6-in.
Protected—			
Aurora	6,630	20.0	8 6-in.
Svietlana	3,828	20.2	6 5.9-in.

"There are some six others of high speed but low gun-power and coal-capacity building, but how far these are from completion it is impossible to say. It may be taken that the above represent the total available reinforcements for the Russian navy.

"Now, these ships have all to steam from the Baltic to Port Arthur; the coal capacity of all is low, and there is not a Russian coaling-station on the way.

"If Great Britain refuses to permit them to coal at her ports, it seems almost impossible that they could reach the scene of action. There are, it is true, the French ports in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf (Djiboutil and Obock), and Saigon. But according to the international code, a belligerent ship may only take in at a neutral port sufficient coal to carry her to the nearest port of her own country, and then may not coal at another port belonging to the same Power for three months. . . . If, therefore, a Russian war-ship should coal at, say, Toulon, and then again at Djiboutil, France would thereby become a belligerent, and Japan would have some justification for calling upon this country to perform her obligations under the treaty of alliance. France is evidently, therefore, placed in a very delicate position.

"If, on the other hand, we close (as we shall be entitled to do) our home ports, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong to Russian war-ships, our benevolent neutrality will practically turn the scale in Japan's favor.

"For there is not much doubt of her power to defeat single-handed the Russian ships at present in the Far East."

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY'S proposal to the Powers to limit the war area in the Far East within a region considerably northward of the great wall of China harmonizes with a policy outlined some weeks ago by *The Standard* (London) and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The United States, however, was not credited with the design of initiating the idea, which, according to the English paper, aims at preventing a flight of the Chinese dynasty from Peking. Any such flight might not only play into the hands of Russia, by enabling her to gain a new hold over the court, but might rouse the masses of the Chinese "to find again some of the fanatic courage which animated the so-called Boxers." According to *The Japan Daly Mail* (Yokohama), there is reason to suspect that Russia may have a sort of agreement with the Empress-Dowager relinquishing to the former, in certain contingencies, all of China outside of the great wall. The alleged agreement has some importance at present, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), for the reason that China does not regard her territory north of the great wall as constituting an integral portion of her empire. The Chinese point of view regarding this matter is set forth more fully in the *Empire du Milieu* (Paris) by M. Albert de Pouvourville:

"The frontiers of China proper, which are defenseless in spite of the childish but gigantic work known as the great wall, are composed of feudatory states, singular political contrivances of which a word should be said. These states, which enjoy autonomy and absolute sovereignty, are 'assigned' to the Chinese Empire by a kind of moral feudalism. The Son of Heaven, claiming to be the father of the whole yellow race, was nominal sovereign and received the verbal homage of the kingdoms thus constituted. In return he promised his aid in their disputes and difficulties. On the other hand, the latter, through their geographical situation as well as through their fealty, were to halt, impede, and prevent invasion by enemies of the Chinese Empire. They were given the official name of 'Fan' (barriers), and they were to use up the energies of the enemy before his arrival upon the home soil. They were buffers deadening all shocks, fields of war to which the Chinese were to come to avoid the dangers and the expense of military occupation at home. This capable conception saved China for centuries."

The point of view from which the Chinese regard Manchuria, Korea, and other outlying regions of their empire explains their comparative indifference to the progress of the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which has the benefit of the views of a former German minister to China. But the strategic value of the great wall, we are further reminded, is Chinese rather than military in the Western sense. "The materials of this immense fortification would suffice for a wall six feet high and two feet wide long enough to encircle the globe twice at the equator." It will be the aim of Powers friendly to Japan, surmises the European press, to keep Russians in mind of the territorial integrity symbolized by the great wall. But the London *Times* expects that the grand aim of the Russians will be "on to Peking."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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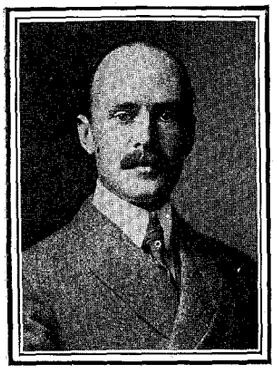
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF LAW.

THE WEB. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Cloth, 344 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE web is a strong and at times masterful arraignment of the law as it is practised and administered to-day. It is the story of a deeply laid and craftily planned plot of a railroad company and a mining concern to rob unsuspecting stockholders, the whole situation being colored with the mystery of a murder and spiced with the scandal of divorce proceedings.

The remarkable fact that a divorce granted in Rhode Island is not recognized in New York is used to good advantage by the author in developing many striking situations. For the purpose of saving himself and his clients from open disgrace and imprisonment, by playing one case against another, a shyster lawyer causes an innocent woman to be charged with the crime of adultery, and she is saved from a disgraceful and unjust conviction only by the death of her former husband in whose name the divorce proceedings had been instituted.



FREDERICK TREVOR HILL.

David Maddox, a high-minded, clear-headed, and sagacious lawyer, and his opponent, crafty, unscrupulous, but resourceful Nugent, are the two strong characters of the book. The women are not so interesting, altho the charming Mrs. Evans, about whom the web of law draws its slimy meshes, is far from being an imitation character. Ratcliffe Ricketts, the process server and private detective, who knows so well the devious ways that traverse the nether world of law and litigation, is also a very interesting personage and one that has not often been given to the readers of fiction. He is better known in the story as "Rat," and is well named.

The following passage, in which Maddox relieves his mind after a hard day in court, is suggestive of the temper of the book:

"You've no idea how the never-ending lies, and suspicions, and double-dealing warp and wear one! When you are active and masterful you may shake them off like dust, but you mustn't examine things too closely. You mustn't stop to think! If you do, the law will crowd you and weight you down, fill your mouth and ears with a stale, dry, profitless powder of words—stuff your nostrils with the foul smell of falsehood, and taint all it touches until you suspect a cancer in every living thing that does not actually flaunt one on its breast."

The story passes the test of literature in that it fills the mind with the color and aroma of a new experience. With fine literary effect the author draws aside the mystic veil of the law's technicality, and reveals that subterranean realm of the legal world where Justice is outraged and Wrong walks triumphant.

THE REGIMEN OF THE SAMURAI.

JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING. By H. Irving Hancock. Cloth, 156 pp. Price, $1.25 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

"THROUGHOUT the campaign of the Allies in China in 1900, the Japanese repeatedly proved their ability to outmarch our troops by fifty per cent., and this despite the fact that our American soldiers ranked second in point of endurance. What enabled the little men from *Dai Nippon* to outstrip so easily the big, sturdy fellows of the American regiments?"

Mr. Hancock, who has written in a rather thin journalistic fashion several books dealing with army life, has elaborated the answer to the above question into a volume that events subsequent to its publication have rendered far more timely than author or publisher could have dared to hope. However attenuated the material and disjointed its presentation, the little book possesses unusual interest and great practical value. It describes, with commendable warnings against its improper use by the hasty and ignorant, the system of physical training known as *jiu-jitsu*, or "muscle-breaking," by which the Japanese, despite their small size, have become the most effective athletes in the world; for in the all-important points of health, endurance, and defense and offense without weapons, it is universally admitted that they are unrivaled. The historical origin of the system Mr. Hancock finds among the *samurai*, or the fighting caste of feudal Japan:

"It was considered utterly undignified for a *samurai* to perform any toil outside of that connected with fighting, or with learning and preparing to fight. As a sequence it came about that the *samurai* spent much of their otherwise idle time in athletic exercises. Of course, sword-play came first of all, scientific combat with long and short bamboo swords. Running, leaping, and wrestling also took up much of the time of the Japanese knights. Of course the active outdoor life, combined with frugal, sensible diet, made these *samurai* powerful men.

"But there was yet vastly more to come in the physical development of these little men. One bright fellow discovered that by pressing thumb or fingers against certain muscles or nerves momentary paralysis could be produced. . . . If he could paralyze his own nerves or muscles, why not another's? . . . And that was the beginning of the creation of *jiu-jitsu*."

With the abolition of the *samurai* as the distinctive fighting class, the system has extended to all of the Mikado's subjects, and every soldier, sailor, and policeman is compelled to take a government course in it.

When, therefore, the author dilates upon the frugal, temperate diet by which the body is prepared for the arduous training, the even temper which the contestants preserve in their weaponless duels, the humanity which restrains the victor from "rubbing it in" to the vanquished, he is describing practises and traits that have become characteristic of an entire nation, and which may be commended to our own countrymen as of universal possibility, as well as desirability of attainment.

A MASTERLY CRITIQUE ON DOGMATIC AUTHORITY.

RELIGIONS OF AUTHORITY AND THE RELIGION OF THE SPIRIT. By Auguste Sabatier. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. Cloth, 410 pp. Price, $3.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

SABATIER seems to have invented an original aphorism when he says that "the history of a dogma is its inevitable criticism." Following this clue he uses merely history, pointed with a keen dialectic, in exposing the nature, undoing the value, and forecasting the inevitable end of religions of authority. This service he performs with equal thoroughness for the Roman Catholic and for the Protestant dogmas. Authority is considered as a passing stage having its roots, indeed, "in the organic conditions of the life of the species, and its end in the formation of the individual"; but "this pedagogical mission at once justifies and limits it. Like every good teacher, authority should labor to render itself useless."

The Roman Catholic dogma of authority, on one side located in tradition and on the other in a historic institution, suffers the fate of all authority. The pupils that it educates, grown to maturity of spirit, turn upon it in revolt, go beyond it, demonstrate it as dwarfed, impossible, and outgrown. Criticism, inspecting the ancient history of the tradition and of the institution, discovers that the claim of a supernatural origin is a mere fiction. Peter never was in Rome, and James was the real head of the Jerusalem college of disciples. The Petrine authority found in Christ's words, *Tu es Petros*, etc., did not appear until nearly the end of the first century, in a late redaction of Matthew's Gospel, and after it was found that the authority sought by Roman ecclesiastics could not be wrested from the free utterances of Paul. Peter's successors are unknown. When the Catholic Church at last supplied the continuous list, it was done by mere arbitrary choice among many competing lists. The history shows no Roman bishop claiming extra-urban authority until more than a hundred years after Peter died. This authority was disputed, here and there, for two centuries more. Apostolic succession from Peter, therefore, being a mere convenient fiction, offers no support to Roman Catholic authority. As for the body of tradition, including the New-Testament canon, this depends entirely upon the authority of the later church, having been fixed by councils and compromises all the way down to the Reformation. Indeed, as late as 1850, Pius IX., by decree, added to the traditions the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and by a similar decree in 1870 the infallibility of the Pope was declared. With an external aspect of complete authority under autocratic rule, authority itself has diminished to a shadow. In the face of the modern spirit, the supernatural foundations having disappeared, the papacy itself remains only as an anachronism growing more impotent every hour.

A similar fate overtakes the less probable dogma of the Protestant communions. Criticism has dispelled the possibility of an infallible Bible, which the scholastics of Protestantism erected as a rival to the Catholic authority—a late device, which the reformers themselves did not anticipate. The author says on this point:

"The Reformers, and Luther in particular, dreamed of anything rather than the raising up of an exterior authority, infallible, like that of the church, and functioning in the same manner. It never occurred to them to consider the Bible as a codex of absolute and divine prescriptions."

The whole theory of a closed canon, of infallible inspiration attaching either to the writer or to the writings, of supernatural intervention to preserve the writing from error, of supernatural devices to designate inspiration in any writing, our author dismisses; pronouncing this Protestant dogma as less logical and far weaker than the dogma of the Catholic.

"The Religion of the Spirit" which he offers in place of religions of authority, he presents as a final stage in religious evolution. Two stages precede it: the first, a religion resulting from the pressure of

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nature, proceeding on the self-interest that aims by charms and sacrifices to protect the devotee from invisible evils and to propitiate invisible deities; the second a religion in which man's relation is chiefly with law, having in view chiefly the righteousness of Deity that has been offended. The emerging religion, taught by Jesus, is that of love, wherein God reveals Himself directly to the inner consciousness as a fatherly providence. Authority naturally belongs to these earlier stages. It can not operate in the religion of the spirit at all. Here is complete freedom, and every soul meets God directly and is guided and saved by his immediate obedience and communion. From this conception the author has developed in his closing chapter an outline of systematic theology.

This is perhaps the most important religious book of the new century. In it the logic of Protestantism, of religious democracy, of free and sane individualism, completes itself. The relation of religious history to the individual soul and its rights and obligations is set forth with a clearness that seems to make the argument nearly demonstrative. If the book is in effect a polemic, it is a constructive polemic, that uses all the ruins of that which criticism seems to tear down in building a far nobler temple of the soul.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE GREAT CORSICAN.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST. A Biography. By August Fournier. Translated by Margaret B. Corwin and Arthur D. Bissell. Edited by Edward Gaylor Bourne, Professor of History in Yale University. Cloth, 836 pp. Price, $2.00. Henry Holt & Co.

"TO delve for ore, and never do anything but delve for ore, can not be the chief aim of the historian's life-work; the world demands ornaments and arms, and their makers may not be idle." In these words the author of the best brief account of the Napoleonic career responds to the objections of many to the effect that the time has not yet come for writing Napoleon's story.

Of the schoolboy, petulant and passionate, sullen and morose, at Autun and Brienne, making no friends among his schoolmates, Fournier says, "he never had one throughout his life; one is even inclined to doubt whether he ever had any youth." Says Monge, the discriminating instructor at the military school, "he is taciturn, solitary, capricious, haughty, inordinately self-centered, with aspirations that stop at nothing"; and yet, among his books, neither assiduous nor notably bright. When he left the school, after five years of instruction in letters, "his spelling was wretched, he never learned to write pure French." But history and geography had charms for him; and, above all, he preferred mathematics.

He was not to be reckoned among the young men whose fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, "in the spring" or at any other season. At twenty-two he wrote a "Dialogue on Love," in which he says: "I was once in love; and I still retain enough of its recollections not to require those metaphysical definitions which never do anything but confuse matters. I go farther than to deny its existence; I maintain that it is dangerous to society, as well as to the happiness of the individual."

The young man had read Rousseau, and Goethe's "Werther"; and it was his affectation to cultivate a heroical discontent. He likes to hear himself talk, he likes to hear himself think fine sentiments! He was given to soaring on the feather of a quill. But it does not appear that he objected to discuss the "enigmatical duplicity" of his nature, or to disclose for admiration the measuring-rod of that calm, methodical deliberation with which he was prepared to correct the extravagances of his own fantastic dreams. "An idealism subdued, corrected, and controlled by a higher developed realistic intelligence"—this, says Fournier, is the fundamental trait of his character, and at the same time its key. For example, he wrote to Fesch: "A soldier's sole attachment should be his flag"—even while his own flag bound him to the cause of the French, whom he had learned to hate even while at school. Sampiero and Paoli had been his idols, but he had sworn allegiance to their victorious foes. He had dreamed of becoming the hero of his own nation; he did become one of its armed custodians. "He ceased, of necessity, to be a Corsican; he never succeeded in becoming a Frenchman." Even his monstrous ambition became divested of any national feeling; it knew no bounds, no confines.

With the downfall of Robespierre, a startling social change appeared. In place of the Reign of Terror came the reign of gay women; upstarts of both sexes strove to imitate the looks and ways of the aristocrats of the *ancien régime;* the arts of seductive beauty were brought into play; dress became indecent, conversation wanton and frivolous. Madame de Staël brought her wit to the game; the ladies Tallien, Récamier, and Beauharnais, their beauty; and the young General Napoleon, who would have the philosophers believe that he despised love and all its tricks, was caught in the net. A sloven in his attire, with nothing engaging in his looks or manners, he attracted attention by the very eccentricities of his aspect and deportment. "At the theater, while the audience was convulsed with laughter, he would sit brooding, gloomy, and sullen." Nevertheless, he was not insensible to the charms of women, as he confessed later at St. Helena. Madame Beauharnais was the first to put him on good terms with himself by saying flattering things about his military talents. "Her praise intoxicated me," he declared; "I followed her everywhere; I was madly in love with her." That was Josephine, the coquette, easy and elegant in every motion, perfect as to her taste in dress, never to be outshone by the youth or the beauty of the women around her. And this was Napoleon, by no means handsome—thin, angular, and sallow; self-conscious and clumsy; nervous and suspicious; a little man, hardly five feet high, short in the legs and pursy in the chest.

From this scene of frivolous and heartless comedy, wanton and vicious, from this figure, insignificant, even grotesque, of a great man in his littleness, it seems but a skip and a slide to the grand emperor at the surrender of Ulm; the battalions filing past to lay down their arms; Napoleon in the simplest garb, the uniform of a common soldier, covered with a gray cloak scorched in the skirts, a hat crushed down upon his head, and showing no mark of his rank; his arms crossed behind his back, chatting gaily at the camp-fire with his gilded and embroidered marshals. "I have done what I set out to do. I have destroyed the Austrian army."

A MODERN SWEDISH SAGA.

SINGOALLA. By Viktor Rydberg. Translated by Axel Josephsson. Illustrated by Carl Larsson. Cloth, 210 pp. Price, $1. The Grafton Press.

MR. JOSEPHSSON, who was born and educated in Sweden and is now a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, deserves no small credit for having rendered into excellent English the masterpiece of his distinguished countryman. Professor Rydberg was regarded as one of the greatest minds Sweden produced during the last century. His tastes lay particularly in the domain of mythology and the history of ancient civilizations, and he was far more widely known as a philosopher and savant than as a novelist; but in "Singoalla" he invented a romance that for weirdness, poetic charm, and seductive mysticism takes rank among the best ever written in Scandinavia. It is a wonderful interweaving of medieval legend and modern thought.

The time of the story is the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it centers about a forbidding old castle named Eko, built upon an island in one of the lakes of Smaland. Over the castle hangs a spell of silence, due, according to tradition, to the rejection by its early rulers of the messengers who came with the gospel of Christianity. At the opening of the tale this spell has been partially lifted, and Erland Maneskold, the only son of the lord of Eko, is just blossoming into young manhood with the prospect of a bright and happy future before him.

All goes well until, one summer's day, Erland, returning from the chase, sees Singoalla, a dark-haired gypsy maiden of singular beauty, sitting under a fir-tree by a rippling brook into which she dips her slim bare feet. They fall in love. The girl belongs to a roving band that sought and received temporary hospitality from the lord of Eko. Between the youthful lovers—he, the gentle-blooded, fair-faced son of the north; she, the Ishmaelitish, swarthy daughter of the south—many clandestine meetings take place, and finally they are wedded in secret according to the gipsy ceremonial, Erland plighting his fidelity with a binding oath.

After this the trouble begins; for Singoalla has been destined by her tribe as the wife of Assim, a powerful member of the band. This rejected lover comes suddenly upon the pair holding tryst at their accustomed place, and in an encounter is bested by Erland. To forestall trouble, the newly wedded pair betake themselves to the gipsy chief and confess. They are apparently forgiven, and Erland decides to throw in his lot with the wanderers. But a plot is formed, his rival at the bottom of it. The gipsies rob the monastery of its treasures, and when the knight of Eko leads his retainers against them, the robbers get off scot free through having the knight's son as a hostage. But to Erland a poisoned draft has been given, so that when he is borne home by his father he languishes on a sick-bed for many months, from which he rises with a mind deranged and forgetful of the past. When he regains health, his parents send him away to the wars.

Ten years pass. Erland is now lord of Eko, Helena Ulfsax is his wife, and there is a little Erland. All the old people are dead except Father Henrik of the monastery. The young knight is happy, except for the shadow of Singoalla upon his soul, ill-defined but persistently haunting him, as it has through all his wanderings. One stormy night he is with the old friar in the monastery, when a little boy, with a face of infinite sorrow, is admitted. He tells a strange story, and is taken to the castle as the knight's servant.

In the development it turns out that this boy is the son of Erland and Singoalla, and is his mother's secret emissary. She and Assim are living concealed in the forest. Through witchcraft this little boy leads Erland to Singoalla every night, when, under the hypnotic spell, he renews his youthful love with her whose misty image he hates with all his soul's force by day. At last, on a wild night when the forest is full of strange shrieks, he rises superior to the boy's power, and kills him on the way to Singoalla's cave. He has made up his mind to kill Singoalla, too; but the presence of the Black Death, revealed to him that night by his stumbling upon a plague-marked corpse in his path, alters his purpose.

The gipsy band that years before had plundered the monastery is again in the forest, and the plague is making havoc among them. In a spirit of lawlessness the survivors break into the castle, and, after looting its cellars and larder, set it on fire. In the end the plague carries off Erland's wife and all the monks except one. He and Erland dig a cave, and from that time onward live together as hermits. The shadow of his broken vow is at last lifted from Erland's soul and he is at peace. Singoalla has departed with the gipsies, taking with her Erland's own son. Years afterward this boy returns and meets his father in a brief interview; then passes on his way. None but Erland knows who he is and he keeps the secret to himself.

No outline or synopsis can do justice to this remarkable tale. Its mystery and depth fascinate, its idyllic pictures of love and life in the far-off days entrance the mind.

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If this investment appeals to your best judgment as sound and safe, and you wish to take IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE of it, send us $10.00 as earnest money to apply on first payment. We will then return your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the description and location of the land we choose as best for you. In sending us $10.00 you do not bind yourself at all to make a purchase.

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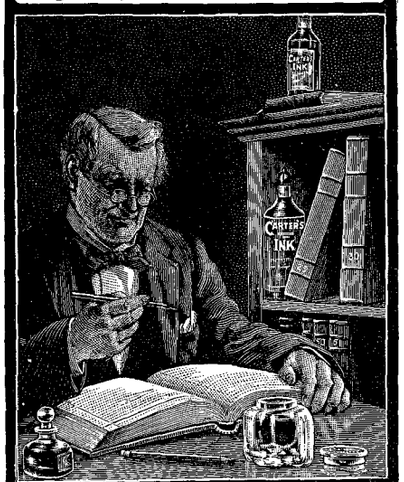

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rocky Mountain Exploration."—Reuben G. Thwaits. (276 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"A Little Garrison."—Lieutenant Bilse. Translated from the German by Wolf von Schierbrand. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1 50.)

"Sylvia's Husband."—Mrs. Burton Harrison. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Third Tour of Dr. Syntax; In Search of a Wife."—New edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Handy Andy."—Samuel Lover. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Litany and the Life."—Rev. John Newton McCormick. (Young Churchman Company, $1 net.)

"Modern English Prose."—Edited by George Rice Carpenter and William T. Brewster, (481 pp.; $1.10 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"When It Was Dark."—Guy Thorne. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"The Adventurer in Spain."—S. R. Crockett. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Selections from Rabelais's Gargantua."—C. H. C. Wright. (The Macmillan Company, $0.60 net.)

"The Angler's Secret.—Charles Bradford. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Handbook of Parliamentary Usage."—Frank Williams Howe. (Hinds & Noble, $0.50.)

"Asters and Golden-Rod."—George Lansing Taylor. (Eaton & Mains, $1 net.)

"Grace before Meat."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, $0.25.)

"Help for the Tempted."—Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.75.)

"The Congregational Way."—George B. Boynton. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston.)

"From Agnosticism to Theism."—Charles F. Dole. (James H. West Company, Boston, $0.30.)

"The Story of the Lopez Family."—Canning Eyot. (James H. West Company, $1.)

"Presiding Ladies of the White House."—Lila G. A. Woolfall. (Bureau of National Literature and Art, Washington.)

CURRENT POETRY.

On the Way to the Bourne.

By JOHN FINLEY.

I'd have the driving rain upon my face,—
Not pelting its blunt arrows at my back,
Goading with blame along its ruthless track,
But flinging me defiance in the race.

And I would go at such an eager gait
That whatsoe'er may fall from heaven of wo
Shall not pursue me as some coward foe,
But challenge me—that I may face my fate.

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

The Temple of Eros.

By CHARLES DALMON.

Ah, yes! I know you see it in my eyes,
That I have been within the holy place
And am initiated in its mysteries.
I know Love's glory lingers on my face.
I can not hide the rapture of my soul;
It has transfigured earth and sky and sea
To such new beauty, such strange loveliness!
It has made Life to wear an aureole
Of such supernal splendor that to me
The universe takes on my happiness!

I used to stand outside the temple door
And watch the eager worshipers go in;
I was an outcast, poorest of the poor,
Denied by all save Ignorance and Sin;
Then, in a wondrous moment, all was changed—
A sound of wings came down from far away,

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H. C. Phelps, President.

If afflicted with sore eyes use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

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And from within the secret sanctuary
I heard my name; and I, no more estranged
From Love's communion, entered in to pray
More earnestly than all Love's company.

The rest you know—and yet you can not know—
You know your joy—you can not quite know mine—
To you yours is the greater? leave it so.
Love fills our being with celestial wine,
Exalts our souls with sweet, ecstatic bliss,
And leads us far away from Time and Space
To dwell with him in Paradise alone:
All the long ages vanish in one kiss;
All other faces fade before one face;
All worlds, all heavens are underneath Love's throne!

—From *Harper's Magazine.*

Timeo Danaos.

By JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Art proud, my country, that these mighty ones,
Wearing the jeweled splendor of old days,
Come bringing prodigality of praise
To thee amid thy light of westering suns;
Bidding their blaring trumpets and their guns
Salute thee, late into their crooked ways
Now fallen, to their sorrow and amaze,
Blood of whose hearts the ancient honor runs?

Nay, fear them rather, for they cry with glee,
"She has become as one of us, who gave
All that she had to set a people free:
She wears our image—she that loved the slave!"
Fear them, for there is blood upon their hands,
And on their heads the curse of ruined lands.

—From *The Atlantic Monthly.*

Another Year.

By E. H. SOTHERN.

Alas! old Tyrant Time will have his way—
Another year, dear love, has flown apace,
And has it left a shadow on your face?
And do you sigh to find my hair is gray?
What then? Young Love is young, as on that day
We hand in hand first started in the race;
And shall we greet him with a lesser grace,
Because our season is no longer May?
Teach him, while youte's bright golden days we spend,
That when our dwelling-place is seamed with age,
When the chill hand of winter turns the page
Where the old story's final word is penn'd,—
Teach him to seek securest harborage,
In hearts whose summer, dear, shall know no end.

—From *Harper's Weekly.*

From "An Ode to Music."

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

Music, they do thee wrong who say thine art
Is only to enchant the sense.
For every timid motion of the heart,
And every passion too intense
To bear the chain of the imperfect word,
And every tremulous longing, stirred
By spirit winds, that come we know not whence
And go we know not where,
And every inarticulate prayer
Beating about the depths of pain or bliss,
Like some bewildered bird
That seeks its nest but knows not where it is,
And every dream that haunts, with dim delight,
The drowsy hour between the day and night,
The wakeful hour between the night and day,—
Imprisoned, waits for thee,
Impatient, yearns for thee,
The queen who comes to set the captive free!
Thou lendest wings to grief to fly away,
And wings to joy to reach a heavenly height;
And every dumb desire that storms within the breast
Thou leadest forth to sob or sing itself to rest.

—From *Scribner's Magazine.*

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This is one of a series of charming heads which we are giving away to introduce our brand of PURE BORAX. And, after you have used Borax once, you won't require any inducement to buy a second box. These pictures represent the loveliest types of the modern American girl. The small half-tone illustration above only *suggests* their real charm.

To those who will send us a box top (and a two-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing) from a package of "20-MULE-TEAM BORAX"—which may be bought at any grocery or drug store, we will send—carefully packed—a fine, large reproduction, size 14 x 19, on heavy plate paper, for framing. These reproductions bear no advertising and are got up as handsomely as any picture you would buy in an art store.

Ask for head No. 1, and address "Department F, Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York City."

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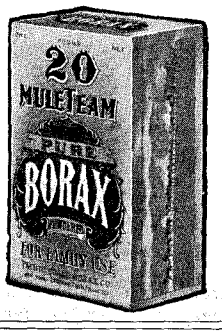

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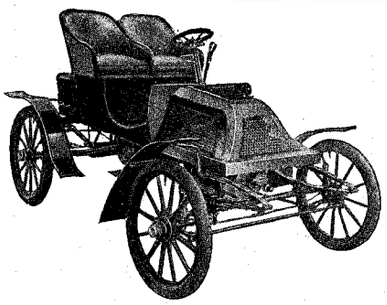

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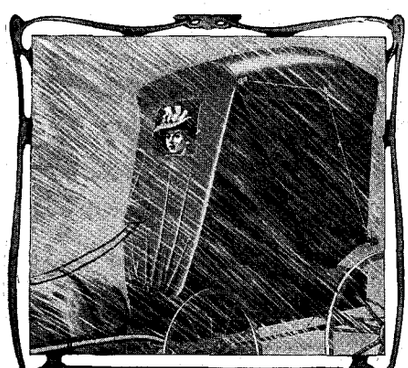

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PERSONALS.

The New Senate Chaplain. — With the new attention drawn to him by his appointment to be Chaplain of the United States Senate, stories of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's past are in vogue. Here is one from the New York *Tribune:*

There is one tale touching upon his editorial career in which the irrepressible office boy figures. The doctor had occasion to send the boy on an errand to a firm which for the sake of convenience will be called Black, White & Co. The hour was late and on the way the boy tarried so long that when he finally arrived at the offices of Black, White & Co. he found, much to his dismay, the place closed up.

How to announce his failure to perform the errand as directed in a satisfactory manner was evidently the problem that confronted the boy, and when he entered the doctor's office he had his lie prepared.

"The firm was out," said the boy as he laid the note he had failed to deliver on the desk.

"Very well," replied the doctor. "You may take it in the morning. You are excused for the day."

It would have sufficed the boy had he left the office at that point, but finding that his falsehood worked admirably and with a conscience working guiltily within him, he could not avoid saying:

"Neither Mr. Black nor Mr. White was in. Fact is, I went to both their places and was disappointed."

The doctor wheeled about in his chair.

"What is that you say?" he demanded.

"I went to both places and neither of the men was in."

Dr. Hale looked the youthful prevaricator over.

"Um-m-m," he mused. "So you went to both places, eh? Quite interesting, my boy; quite interesting. Mr. Black has been dead ten years and Mr. White eight years—er—er—by the way, which place did you go to first?"

Senator Marcus A. Hanna. — Of Senator Hanna, now suffering from typhoid in Washington, many anecdotes are current illustrating his methods in politics and business. The Senator's attitude toward his employees is neither standoffish nor off-hand, says the New York *Sun:*

"Many a coal-miner or a street-railway conductor can testify to the fact that Mr. Hanna has slapped him squarely between the shoulders as he sang out cheerily: "Good morning Bill!" But not one has ever had the Senator crack jokes with him.

A joke is never looked for; but when an employee meets Hanna the former knows by experience that he will be asked such questions as these:

"Well, is everything satisfactory?"

"How is the family?"

"See any way in which the service might be improved?"

"No kick coming, eh?"

As a result of this show of good-will, which also not infrequently makes itself evident in the shape of comforts and delicacies, if the man has answered that his wife or a child is ill, the Senator is familiarly known among his thousands of employees as "Uncle Mark."

When he gives succor to any one, which is

Pears'

Agreeable soap for the hands is one that dissolves quickly, washes quickly, rinses quickly, and leaves the skin soft and comfortable. It is Pears'.

Wholesome soap is one that attacks the dirt but not the living skin. It is Pears'.

Economical soap is one that a touch of cleanses. And this is Pears'.

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THE B-B ADJUSTABLE CHAIR

This magnificent quarter-sawed oak, genuine leather covered chair, automatically assumes fifteen different positions. The back and seat are in one piece which reclines by simply moving spring catch. Chair assumes upright position and is locked by leaning body forward. For your library, den, sitting room and sewing room this chair cannot be excelled. It is comfortable, durable and rich appearing.

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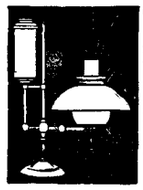

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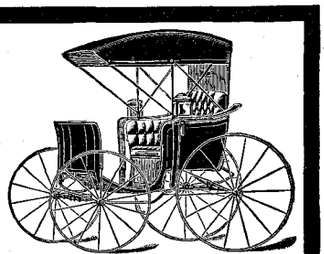

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pretty often, he does not let his "left hand know what the right doeth."

Some years ago, when Cleveland was experiencing a particularly severe winter, one of the city's leading charitable organizations was kept so bountifully supplied with coal that the poor suffered very little for lack of fuel. For a long time there was much mystery on the part of many of the organization's officers as to who was furnishing the coal, and when the secret did leak out it was through the overexuberant charity worker through whom Mr. Hanna was supplying fuel.

How Grant Acquired the Cigar Habit.—At the camp-fire and dinner of the Eleventh Army Corps in New York recently, Gen. James Grant Wilson told how General Grant became the inveterate smoker that he was. We quote the general's remarks from *Tobacco* (New York):

He said that after the Fort Donelson fight the newspapers all over the North were filled with the story of how the silent captain had fought that fight with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. "Up to that time," said General Wilson, "General Grant never smoked more than two cigars a day in his life. When the people of the North found that their commander evidently liked cigars, loyal souls from every great Northern city sent in cigars to Grant's headquarters until he had piled up in his tent 20,000 cigars. He felt that it would not be polite to return them or to give them away, so the only thing to do was to smoke them. That was the beginning of it, and it ended with the smoking of something like a bunch of cigars every day."

Julian Hawthorne.—Julian Hawthorne, in his recent volume concerning his father and his father's friends, tells an interesting anecdote of how he started writing:

"My profession is not literature, but engineering," he said. "While I was waiting for another job, after leaving the Dock Department, I happened to write a short story for fun, and sent it to *Harper's Weekly*. It was accepted and I got $50 for it. That seemed an easy way of making money while I was out of engineering work, and I kept at it, always expecting the new work. That was over thirty years ago, and during that interval I have done a great deal of writing, but have never for a moment ceased to hope for an order for a bridge or a canal. It may come any day. I am young yet, only fifty-seven."

General Wood Again.—Here is a story of Gen. Leonard Wood, told by a Boston physician in the New York *Times*:

"I remember an instance in direct proof of what I mean when I say that his successes are mainly due to his magnificent courage, his determination to do what he believes to be right, even in the face of certain punishment. In 1884, then a recent graduate from the Harvard Medical School, he was an interne at one of the Boston hospitals. An interne, I may say in explanation, is required by rule to send for the visiting surgeon in all cases requiring immediate operation, and is himself forbidden to do the work.

"One day an infant was brought in suffering from membranous croup. The case was so far advanced that any delay would almost certainly result in death for the little one. Dr. Wood did not hesitate a moment. He began to work at once, carefully, fearlessly, promptly, and successfully. Five minutes later, and while both mother and patient were still in the room, the surgeon who should have had the case according to rule walked in. The young doctor [Wood] explained, but would not apologize, as he was asked to do. He had done right, and he was not going to tell any man he was sorry for it, he said. The result was that he was first suspended and then dismissed. And I call that courage."

The Prudential

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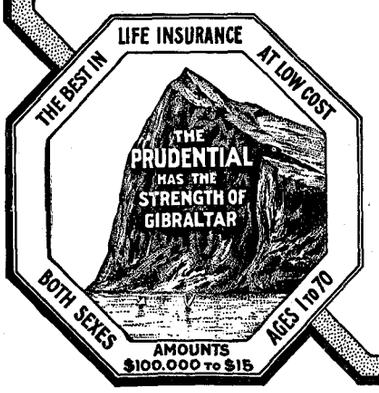

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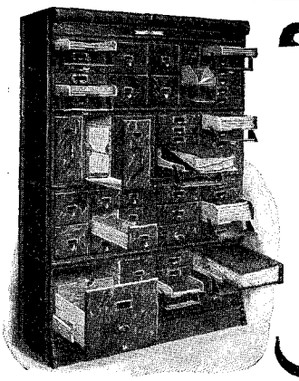

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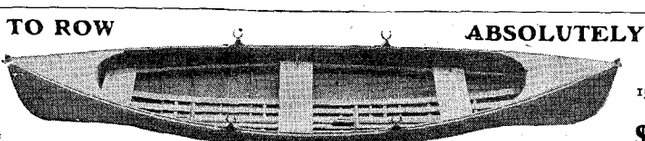

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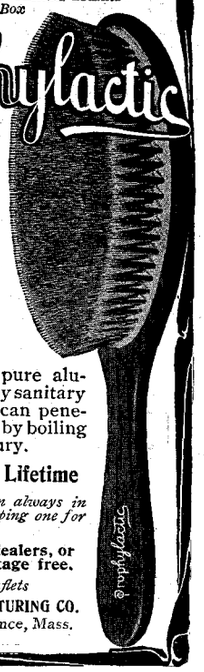

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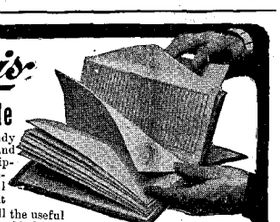

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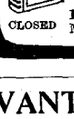

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YOUNG HOPEFUL. "Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner."—*New York American.*

Two Sides of the Question.—"Why doesn't he marry?"

"He doesn't approve of divorce."—*Smart Set.*

A Common Complaint.—SMILING DOCTOR: "My dear friend, you seem very much better, considering the weather——"

CANTANKEROUS PATIENT (irritably interrupting): "Oh, hang 'considering the weather!' The weather doesn't consider *me!*"—*Punch.*

Made Another Man of Him.—HE: "My first wife married me because I neither smoked, drank, nor played cards."

SHE: "How did your second wife come to marry you?"

HE: "To reform me."—*Smart Set.*

Rubbing It In.—"What am I ever going to do with such a bad, bad boy?" sighed the fond mother.

"Oh, you leave me alone," replied the young hopeful. "I'm not half as bad as I can be."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Optimist.—"There is one satisfaction in being here," said the man in the cell; "it isn't very probable that my wife's mother will come and live on me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Collection Hit.—DOUGALL: "I've hit on a money-making thing at last. The preachers will go wild over it, and it will sell like hot cakes. It's a church contribution-box."

FRIEND: "What good is that?"

DOUGALL: "It's a triumph. The coins fall through slots of different sizes, and half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences land on velvet; but the pennies and halfpennies drop on to a Chinese gong."—*Tit-Bits.*

Death and the Hatchet.—

Wills of millionaires remind us,
We can make our deaths exciting;
And, departing, leave behind us
All our wives' relations fighting.

—BERTRAND SHADWELL in *Life.*

All That Saved Him.—HAWKINS: "I understand that the physiclans held a consultation, but I see you are still alive."

ROBBINS: "Yes. I have since learned that the vote stood two for me and one against."—*Puck.*

Two Too Many.—"Triplets," said wee Willie Winkletop with a very knowing air, "always come to poor families. It's when God sends them a whole line of samples to pick from, and they hasn't enough money to pay the expressman to take two of 'em back."—S. T. STERN in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Palpitation of the Heart.—Asking questions is a fine art, but some people who teach school will not take pains to master it. Then when they have framed a question improperly and get a suitable answer, tho not the one they are searching for, they blame the innocent pupils. For example: Said a bright young lady teacher to a little boy in the arithmetic class:

"Johnny, if your papa were to give your mamma a ten-dollar bill and a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, what would she have?"

"A fit," was Johnny's prompt reply.—SILAS XAVIER FLOYD in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Little Johnny Knew.—TEACHER: "Johnny, write on the blackboard the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"

JOHNNY: "Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a

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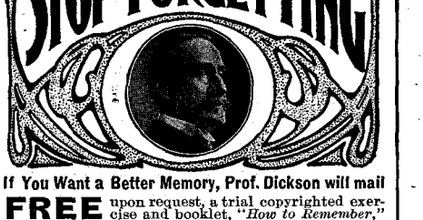

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job in a dime museum and make lots o' money."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Her Prayer.—Gladys had lost two front teeth. She had been told that God would give her some new ones. She was to take part in the Easter exercises at Sunday-school. In spite of all wishing, however, the teeth refused to put in an appearance, and Easter was at hand.

One night Gladys's mother heard her talking after she had put her to bed. She went back and saw her kneeling beside her bed in the moonlight.

"O God," she was saying, "if you haven't got my new teeth done, won't you please drop my old ones down again till after Easter?"—HELEN M. RICHARDSON.

Balked.—SHE: "You say you would do anything for me, Charlie."

HE (fervently): "I would, darling."

SHE: "Well, you know how frightfully red my hair is; I want you to dye yours red, just to keep me in countenance!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Relieving his Mind.—WILLIE: "Mamma, can I go to bed half an hour earlier to-night?"

MRS. LEWISON: "What for?"

WILLIE: "I want to say my prayers ahead for a week."—*Life*.

The Old, Old Question.—OLD GENT (to small boy, who is nursing a skinned knee): "Did you fall down, little chap?"

SMALL BOY: "Yer didn't think I fell up and bashed agin a cloud, did yer!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 9.—Japan opens the war with Russia by attacking the Czar's fleet at Port Arthur. Japanese torpedo-boats make a midnight attack and put the Russian battle-ships *Retvizan* and *Czarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada* out of action. Japanese battle-ships later open fire on the forts and fleet, disabling the battle-ship *Poltava* and the cruisers *Bayarin* and *Novik*. The Russian cruisers *Variag* and *Korietz* are sunk by the Japanese at Chemulpo, Korea. Russia issues a note giving its views of the circumstances leading to the rupture with Japan. Secretary Hay addresses an identical note to the Powers asking them to join in a note to Russia and Japan looking toward the neutrality and integrity of China.

February 10.—A bridge on the Manchurian Railway is destroyed by the Japanese and thirty Russians are killed. A large Japanese force has arrived safely at Seoul. The Czar issues a proclamation of war.

February 11.—The fortifications of Port Arthur are continuously bombarded by the Japanese. It is reported that five Russian cruisers from Vladivostok bombarded Hakodate, Japan, on the 10th. President Roosevelt issues a proclamation declaring the strictest neutrality of the United States Government. The Emperor of Japan issues a proclamation formally declaring war on Russia.

February 12.—Two small Japanese steamers are attacked by four war-ships of the Vladivostok squadron; one of them, the *Zensho* is sunk, the other escapes. The Russian torpedo transport *Yenisei* is accidently blown up at Port Arthur, killing three officers and ninety-one men. The English steamer *Fu Ping* is fired on by Russians while leaving Port Arthur.

February 13.—It is reported that three of the

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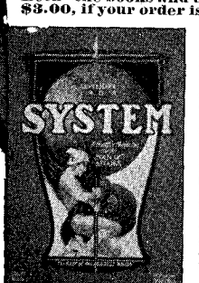

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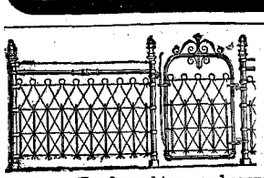

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Vladivostok cruisers had been blown up by torpedoes between Yezo and Nippon. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, and all his countrymen leave Seoul for China, escorted to Chemulpo by the Japanese. Secsetary Hay makes public his note asking Russia and Japan to respect the neutrality and preserve the administrative entity of China so far as practicable. France accepts the proposals made by Secretary Hay. China and Germany issue proclamations of neutrality.

February 14.—The Russians are said to have put to flight with heavy losses two bodies of Japanese landed simultaneously on different sides of the peninsula in the rear of Port Arthur.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 8.—The British Government issues a notice showing that England had protested against Russia's claims as to Tibet and the English mission there.

February 10.—The United States sends a squadron to Santo Domingo to take drastic measures to protect American interests, because an American steamer had been fired upon.

February 11.—Emperor William is the guest at dinner of United States Ambassador Tower.

February 14.—A Bulgarian band of one hundred men are attacked and routed with a loss of twelve killed by Turkish troops at Dchumbala.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 8.—*Senate:* Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, speak in support of the Panama Canal treaty. A bill appropriating $2,000,000 to aid the proposed Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., is passed.

House: The proposed loan of $4,000,000 to the St. Louis Exposition is discussed.

February 9.—*Senate:* The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

February 10.—*Senate:* Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, speaks in favor of and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, against ratification of the Panama treaty.

House: The seat from the Tenth Pennsylvania District is given to Mr. Connell, a Republican contestant.

February 11.—*Senate:* It is decided not to take a vote on the Panama Canal treaty later than the 23d.

House: The Senate amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill, making a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition, is passed.

February 14.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, reads a speech by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, against the Panama treaty.

House: 320 private pension bills are passed in 155 minutes, smashing all records.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 8.—The fire in Baltimore is put under control after raging twenty-eight hours. Seventy-five blocks are burned, and the loss is placed at from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

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February 9.—Judge Kirkpatrick at Newark, N. J., makes a decree declaring the United States Shipbuilding Company insolvent, appointing a permanent receiver, and making Charles M. Schwab a defendant in the suit.

February 10.—The Maryland legislature calls upon the Government for troops to protect the burned district of Baltimore.

Secretary Taft says that slavery had already been abolished in the Philippines, and he advises the purchase of the friars' lands.

February 11.—The Government sends a war-ship to Honduras to guard American interests during the revolution there, and another is to proceed to Santo Domingo.

February 12.—Senator Hanna suffers an alarming sinking spell; but he rallies after heroic treatment.

February 14. — Senator Hanna's physicians abandon all hope, and his death is but a question of a few hours.

CHESS.

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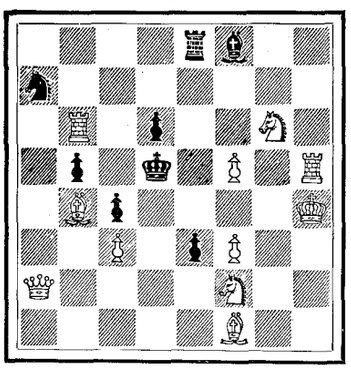
Problem 906.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By MURRAY MARBLE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4 r b 2; s 7; 1 R 1 p 2 S 1; 1 p 1 k 1 P 1 R; 1 B p 4 K; 2 P 1 p P 2; Q 4 S 2; 5 B 2.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 907.

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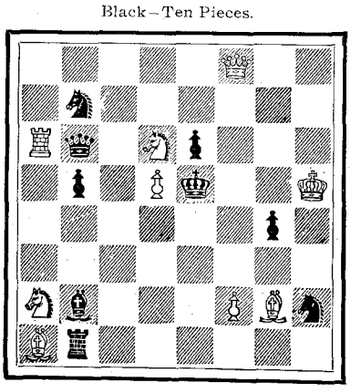
Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

5 Q 2; 1 s 5 p; R q 1 S p 3: 1 p 1 P k 2 K; 6 p 1; 8; 1 b S 2 P B s; B r 6.

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5. **REMBRANDT AND WIFE** *By Rembrandt* In the Berlin Gallery.
6. **THE COURTSHIP** *By Volkhart* From Munich Gallery.
7. **SHEEP IN SNOW STORM** *By Schenck* Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.
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Solution of Problems.

No. 900. Key-move: Q—Kt 8.

No. 901.

Author's Solution: Kt—Kt 3.

Second Solution: B—K 4.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; "Arata," New York City; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; R. O'C., San Francisco; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; S. C. Bell, Mahaffey, Pa.

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A solver writing of Blake's problem says that it reminds him of Staunton's play, and adds: "McKenzie reminds me of Morphy, and I always think of Chopin when solving a Jesperson."

In addition to those reported A. B. P. got 891 and 898; R. H. R., and Jean Fielding, Windsor, N. S., 898.

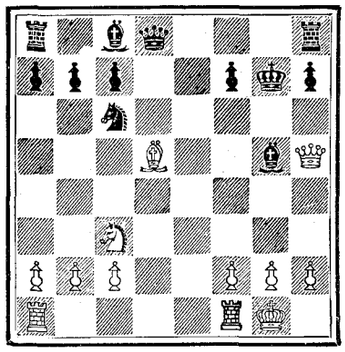
Tschigorin takes Chances.

Played in Moscow Club between the Russian Master, and Boyarkoff, Goucharoff, and Povloff in consultation.

Two Knights' Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	8 Kt x P ch	K—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	9 B—R 6	K—Kt sq
3 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	10 B x P	Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	P x P	11 Kt—B 3 (c)	Kt—K Kt 5
5 Castles	B—K 2 (a)	12 Q—Q 2	Kt x B
6 Kt x P	Kt x P (b)	13 Q x Kt	B—Kt 4
7 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4	14 Q—R 5	K x Kt.

Position after Black's 14th move.



White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
15 Q R—Q sq (d)	Q—K 2	23 R—Q sq	Q—K 2
16 Kt—K 4	P—K R 3	24 B—Q 5	P—Q B 3
17 K R—K sq (e)	Kt—K 4	25 B—Kt 3	P—K B 4
18 P-K R 3(f)	B—B 4	26 P—Q B 3	P—B 5
19 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3	27 Kt—K 4	P—B 6
20 Q—K 2	K R—K sq	28 P x P	B—R 4
21 B x Kt P	R—Q sq	29 Kt x B	Kt x P ch
22 R x R	Q x R	30 Q x Kt	Q x Kt ch
		31 Q—Kt 2	B x R
		Resigns.	

Notes by M. Tschigorin.

(a) At the Moscow Club this defense was held in excessive esteem. In one strong player's opinion it yields Black a more "restful" game than 5 B—B 4. In certain eventualities, unless White is extremely circumspect, Black in fact obtains the better position. I find the game in White's favor, however, if continued as follows: 6 R—K sq, Castles; 7 Kt x P; and if Kt x P, 8 R x Kt, P—Q 4; 9 B x P (not 9 R x B, see variation below). White gets a somewhat cramped game if he does not take K P with Kt. 9 R x B would not be good for

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White in view of P x B; for if 10 R—K 4, P—B 4; 11 R—B 4, then P—K Kt 4; 12 R—B 3, Q x Kt.

(b) Upon 6.., Castles, the best reply, apparently, is 7 R—K sq. Less good would be 7 Kt—Q B 3 (or 7 Kt—B 5, P—Q 4, etc.), Kt x P; 8 Kt x Kt, P—Q 4, etc. The question was discussed in the Moscow Club whether Black could successfully withstand the attack White gets by playing 7 Kt —B 5. To thoroughly elucidate this in practise, the Allies took the Pawn.

(c) I weighed this move against 11 B—B 3, which would save the piece. There would be no better continuation for Black than 11.., Q x Q; 12 K R x Q, Kt—Q 4; 13 R—K sq, Kt x B; 14 P x Kt, White retains the P he has won. If 14.., B—B sq, then 15 Kt—K 8. I chose the seductive attack with the unavoidable loss of the Kt it entailed.

(d) The simple continuation 15 Q x B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B x Kt, P x B; 17 Q R—Q sq would have set Black in a dangerous position. It would have been still better to pursue the the attack, without exchanging B for Kt, by playing: 15 Q x B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B—B 3. Black loses a B if he reply 16.., R—B sq; 17 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 18 Q R—Q sq, Q —K 2; 19 Kt—Q 5, Q—K 4; 20 K R—K sq.

(e) I foresaw only the single reply 17.., B—K 3. I ought to have played 17 P—K B 4, B—B 3; 18 R—B 3. On this line of play Black could hardly have averted defeat. Yet is possible a defense might be found.

(f) The combination 18 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 5; 19 Kt —B 5 ch, B x Kt (19.., K—B sq could also be played); 20 R x Kt is unsound. Black replies 20.., B—Kt 3.

Barry Beats Mieses.

The German expert, Jacques Mieses, lost few games while in Boston; but one of these lost games was won by Mr. H. W. Barry the problematist, whose compositions are often seen in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Danish Gambit.

	MIESES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	29	B—B 3	R x R
2	P—Q 4	P x P	30	Kt x R	P—Kt 5
3	P—Q B 3	P x P	31	B—K 5	P—B 6
4	B—Q B 4	P x P(a)	32	Kt—Kt 3	P—B 5
5	Q B x P	Kt—K B 3	33	Kt—B sq	B—Kt 4
6	P—K 5	B—Kt 5 ch	34	Kt—K 2	P—B 7
7	K-B sq (b)	P—Q 4	35	B—Kt 2	P—B 6
8	P x Kt	P x B	36	B—B sq	B x B
9	Q x Q ch (c)	K x Q	37	Kt x B	P—Q R 4 (m)
10	P x P	R—Kt sq	38	K—Kt 3	K x P
11	Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	39	K—B 3	Kt—Q 2
12	Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 3	40	K—K 4	K—B 3
13	Kt—K 4	Kt—Q 2	41	K—Q 4	Kt—K 4
14	R—Q sq	K—K sq	42	K—B 5	K—K 3
15	Kt—Q 4	P—Q R 3 (d)	43	K—Kt 5	K—Q 4
16	Kt x B	P x Kt	44	P—Kt 4	K—Q 5
17	P—B 4 (e)	R—Q sq	45	K x P	K—B 5
18	K—B 2	K—B 2 (f)	46	P—K R 4	Kt x P (n)
19	K R—B sq	P—R 3 (g)	47	K—R 4	Kt—K 4
20	K—Kt sq	P—Kt 4	48	P—R 3	P x P
21	P—B 5	P x P	49	K x P	Kt—Q 6
22	R x P ch	K—Kt 3	50	Kt—K 2	P queens ch
23	K R—Q 5	Kt—Kt 3	51	Kt x Q	Kt x Kt
24	R x R	B x R	52	P—R 5	P—B 7 (o)
25	P—K R 3	B—K 2	53	K—Kt 2	Kt—K 7
26	B—Q 4	R—Q sq (h)	54	K x P	Kt—B 4
27	K—R 2 (k)	K—R 2 (l)	55	K—Q 2	K—Q 5
28	R—Q 2	P—Q B 4	56	K—K sq	Kt x P

And White was mated on the sixty-fifth move.

Notes by Mr. Barry.

(a) Black accepts the gambit fully, but there is no doubt that either 3.., P—Q 4 or 4.., Kt—K B 3 or 4.., B—Kt 5, is better play and eventually gives Black the superiority.

(b) Instead of 7 Kt—B 3, to which the reply is 9.., Q—K 2, giving Black an advantage after a few moves. In place of 6 P—K 5, 6 Kt—Q B 3 is probably a better move for White.

(c) 9 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—B 3; 10 P x P, R—K Kt sq is the alternative continuation.

(d) Intending R—Q sq later, followed by advance of Queen-side Pawns.

(e) With the double object of advancing the Pawn to B 5 and "Castling" inversely.

(f) The idea being eventually to play Kt—K B 3, cutting off the support from the advanced Pawn.

(g) In which case this would prevent Kt—Kt 5 ch.

(h) Threatening P—Q B 4.

(k) Defeating the object and counter attacking with the threat of B x Kt, P x B, R x R, B x R; P queens ch and mates next move.

(l) Also defending and counter attacking by renewing the threat of P—Q B 4.

(m) Better was K x P at once.

(n) Not daring to risk Kt—Q 6 when the game was safely won already. Black, however, owing to hasty moving, lost an opportunity of playing this winning move one move earlier.

(o) Missing a speedy win. The text-move was almost a case of "rattles" under the time-pressure of being the last board. However, there was still a simple win for Black on the other side of the board.

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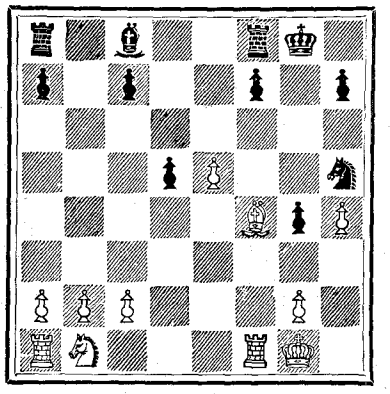
A Fine Defense.

The following game was played in Chicago, by Mr. Pillsbury, *sans voir* and Mr. L'hommedé.

The Kieseritzki Gambit.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	L'HOMMEDÉ. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	L'HOMMEDÉ. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Castles	B—R 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	16	Kt—B 3	B x R
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	17	R x B	Kt x B
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	18	R x Kt	P—Q B 3
5	Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	19	R x Kt P ch	K—R 1
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	20	R—K B 4	Q R—K 1
7	P x P	B—Q 3	21	R—B 5	P—B 3 (!)
8	P—Q 4	B x Kt	22	P x P	R—K 3
9	P x B	Kt—R 4	23	R—B 4	R (K 3) x P
10	Q—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3 (!)	24	R—R 4	R—B 7
11	B—Q Kt 5	Castles	25	R x R P	R x B P
12	B x Kt	P x B	26	P—R 4	R(B 1)—B 7
13	B x P	Q x Q P(!)			Black wins.
14	Q x Q	P x Q			



Position after White's 15th move.

Mr. Pillsbury said after the game, that instead of Castling he should have played 15 P—K Kt 3.

Lasker-Reichhelm End-Game.

1.	K—Kt sq ! / K—Kt 2 !	2. K—B sq ! / K—B 2 !	3. K—Q sq / K—B sq (a)
4.	K—Q 2 / K—Q 2	5. K—B 3 / K—B 2	6. K—Q 3, wins
3. (a)	..... / K—Q 2	4. K—B 2 / K—B sq	5. K—Q 2 / K—Q 2
		6. K—B 3 / K—B 2	7. K—Q 3 wins.

In the January number of *Tijdschrift* there are seventeen problems by the leading problematists of the world. Each problem is the first composition published by its author. It is interesting to know that Pradignal's first publication was a ten-mover (1858); Jespersen's, a 4-mover (1879); Heathcote's, a 2-er, very simple (1886); H. W. Barry's, a 2-er (1896); while Wynne began with a 2-er in 1899.

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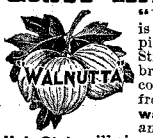

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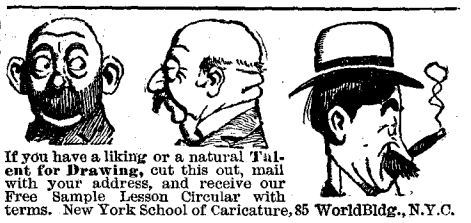

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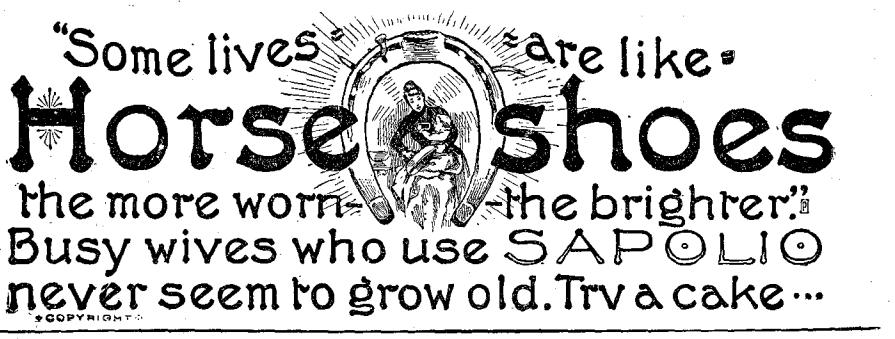
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